MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MAY 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian troops have advanced to the international border west of Hoseyniyeh station, liberating 17 km of the border along an area covering 300 square km, according to announcements by Tehran radio early on 7 May. Many Iraqi troops were killed or captured, the radio said, and the enemy was forced to retreat inside Iraq. Earlier, Iranian military communiques broadcast by Tehran radio had claimed further successes in the Fakkeh region, where over 700 Iraqis were reported captured. The Iranian Air Force downed an Iraqi plane and bombed an Iraqi command headquarters in the Salamcheh region, according to one communique. It said 19 Iraqi tanks had been destroyed and 600 Iraqis killed or wounded.

Iraqi forces have contained the new Iranian attack, according to a military spokesman's statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio on 7 May. Asserting that Iran is using the last of its exhausted units in its "desperate offensive," the spokesman said Iraqi troops have encircled some enemy units and inflicted heavy losses on them. The Iraqi Air Force has begun intensive attacks on Iranian positions west of the Karun River, according to a related INA report. On 6 May Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio claimed that Iraqi forces had tightened their grip around besieged Iranian forces in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area and were continuing to advance east of the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr highway toward the Karun River. The communique said 10 Iranian tanks had been knocked out and that an Iranian plane and a helicopter had been downed in the (Janahah) area, where Iraqi forces thwarted an Iranian attack designed to relieve pressure on forces besieged in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area.

Egypt

Mubarak Sudan Visit, Comment on Peace Process -- President Mubarak held talks in Khartoum with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, MENA reported. The two men subsequently held a press conference reported by MENA, in which Numayri revealed that he and Mubarak had agreed on taking clear practical steps toward Sudanese-Egyptian integration. Whenever Egyptian and Sudanese leaders meet, Numayri said, they will give momentum to this work.

Mubarak affirmed that there is no alternative to the Camp David accords, which are an inescapable, established fact. Any initiative to resolve the Palestinian question must receive Israel's approval, he asserted. After returning to Cairo, Mubarak said Egypt will not change its view regarding the holding of the autonomy talks in Jerusalem, Cairo radio reported.

A 7 May AL-AHRAM commentary reported by MENA criticized the Israeli Knesset's vote against the dismantling of Jewish settlements, asking why the Israeli Government has tied its hands in this manner while it is about to enter into diplomatic negotiations that require free movement and complete flexibility.

Opposition Indictment, Threat to Mubarak -- AL-AHRAM reported that authorities will shortly announce the indictment of 299 leaders and members of the Al-Jihad organization, who are accused of participating in the terrorist acts that followed the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat, MENA reported. Meanwhile, the Athens paper RIZOSPASTIS reported that a "military tribunal" of the opposition Al-Aqsa organization has condemned Mubarak to death.

Israel

Reaction to U.S. Announcement -- Israel has expressed reservation over a U.S. State Department announcement noting that after 5 years of autonomy there exists a possibility of setting up an independent Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, just as there exists a possibility of Israel extending sovereignty over these territories, MA'ARIV reported. According to the paper, political sources in Jerusalem said the announcement must be examined with concern to see if it reflects a shift in U.S. Middle East policy.

However, the prime minister's office regards the announcement as an acceptance of Israel's interpretation of the Camp David accords, Jerusalem television reported, citing the prime minister's adviser Uri Porat. Ever since the Camp David accords were signed the United States has been confirming that as part of the negotiations to be held after 5 years of autonomy, Israel would be able to demand sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District just as the Palestinian inhabitants would be able to demand the establishment of their own country, Porat said.

West Bank, Gaza Situation -- Four Ramallah area mayors have refused to meet with the civil administration in Ramallah, Jerusalem radio reported.

Jordan

Jordan is entitled to ask the United States to supply it with weapons, but if the United States closes the door on its request, Jordan will seek arms from other sources, King Husayn declared in an interview with AL-AHRAM carried by MENA. While noting that Jordan has concluded an arms deal with the Soviet Union, Husayn said Jordan is now trying to stay away from the superpowers and is turning to Western Europe as a source of arms.

Asked about Egypt's future role in light of the Baghdad conference resolutions severing diplomatic relations and freezing economic relations with Egypt, Husayn said it is hoped that things will return to the way they were before the conference, with Arab unity restored so Egypt can play a major role in the interest of the Arab nation. Asked whether he would soon visit Cairo, Husayn said he hoped circumstances would permit him to hold meetings on all levels.

Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, Husayn noted that there are Arab states helping Iran in contravention of the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab defense treaty. Husayn went on to criticize Iran for exporting its revolution to other Islamic states.

PDRY-Omani Relations

The PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman have reached a six-point agreement to settle their differences, KUNA reported citing Kuwait's AL-ANBA'. The agreement, which follows visits to Aden and Muscat by the foreign ministers of Kuwait and the UAE, provides for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Oman and the PDRY and for each country to prevent the use of its territory for operations against the other. AL-ANBA' also said the two countries will hold a high-level meeting in the near future. Gulf sources cited by Qatari newspapers said the mediation efforts of Kuwait and the UAE had produced good results and that a PDRY-Omani reconciliation meeting may be held in Kuwait shortly, according to QNA.

Libya

Libya will supply Ghana with 360,000 tons of crude oil over 6 months as part of an agreement signed by Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud during his 3-day visit to Ghana, Accra radio reported. Libya is ready to stand by Ghana to deepen and strengthen its revolution, Jallud said, according to an earlier radio report.

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HABIB CHATTI ON COMMITTEE WAR MEDIATION EFFORT

JN051525 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 May 82

[Excerpt] Fes, 5 May (INA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, stated the Islamic Good Offices Committee will soon tour Baghdad and Tehran within the framework of its efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

In a statement to the INA correspondent in Rabat, Chatti said that during the coming days he will contact Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee for this purpose, Chatti said he hopes the committee will achieve positive results, that it will pursue its mission and that he expects good to come of it.

Chatti said he will exchange views with the Guinea president on the latter's recent visit to Baghdad and Tehran and to define future steps the committee will carry out in light of President Saddam Husayn's messages to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization and Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee.

Chatti called on every Muslim to work for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war because all Muslims have been harmed by its prolongation, given it is a national Islamic tragedy. Chatti denied an Islamic summit conference would be convened on the Iraqi-Iranian war. Although reports have mentioned such a conference might be convened in Morocco, Chatti said such a conference will be convened only if 2/3 of the members agree. He added that no contacts, however, have been initiated for this purpose.

'ARAFAT MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI, RETURNS TO BEIRUT

JN051627 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Beirut last night after a 1-day visit to Libya, during which he met with President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The afternoon meeting, which was attended by the PLO representative in Tripoli and the commander of the Libyan Armed Forces, Abu Bakr Yunis, dealt with the current situation in the Middle East in light of the Israeli threats and military concentrations in southern Lebanon. The two parties also discussed the latest political developments, the massive uprising in the occupied territories and the forthcoming joint Arab defense council meeting.

Al-Qadhdhafi reiterated his country's firm support to the Palestinian people's struggle.

Meets Soviet Academician

JN061811 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] today received Comrade Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the USSR Oriental Studies Institute. The meeting dealt with recent developments in the region and the dimensions of the Israeli threats and concentrations in southern Lebanon.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC SECRETARY DENIES REPORTS ON EMERGENCY SUMMIT

GF051204 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 May (QNA) -- GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah, currently visiting the UAE, has denied there is any intention to hold an emergency GCC summit. He said he has no knowledge of what has been reported on this issue. He also denied the GCC has knowledge of any contacts between Oman and Egypt to prepare for the resumption of relations between GCC countries and Egypt.

In a statement in today's issue of the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD published here, Mr Bisharah reiterated that the GCC blesses any effort to halt the war between Iraq and Iran, noting that the GCC believes there is a need to stop this war, the continuation of which does not serve the interest either country, or Arab and Islamic countries.

Mr Bisharah also said the economic agreement the GCC leaders signed will bear fruit by the end of this year. He said the GCC has succeeded in linking its countries together by daily contacts in various fields of concern to the Gulf citizen.

In his statement to the UAE newspaper, he emphasized the need for security cooperation as a basis for Gulf cooperation and stability.

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS RESPONDS TO DEATH OF BEN YAHIA

GF061401 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Three Beneficiaries'"]

[Text] Thanks to its calm diplomacy, Algeria was successful 7 years ago in keeping the ghost of death away from the children of the one religion. It was able to freeze, albeit temporarily, the ambitions and aspirations of the "peacock throne" to annex other people's lands.

For the past 2 years, Algeria has been expressing readiness to mediate between Iraq and Iran in order to stop the devastating war and prepare for the start of negotiations between the two sides.

Since the start of war, Iraq has been expressing readiness to stop the battles, provided that its legitimate rights over land and water be respected, whereas the Tehran government has been very strict and intolerant. It has continued to reject any dialogue or mediation unless regimes similar to the ayatollah's are installed in the region.

Yesterday, Algeria moved on request from the Muslim rulers and on the desire of the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement. It began sincere efforts to stop the war and dispatched its foreign minister to Baghdad, where his mission was welcomed, and then to Tehran where he was martyred as soon as he entered the territory of Iran's ayatollahs.

Who killed Mohamed Sedik Ben Yahia, the brightest Algerian diplomat?

Three main parties seem to be the only beneficiaries of the martyrdom of the Algerian mediator: 1) Israel, which is of course interested in the continuation of conflict and war between the Muslims, and which has been supplying the Tehran government with arms enabling it to continue its stubborness and rejection of all constructive efforts to stop the war; 2) the United States, which of course benefits from the exhaustion of the resources of two neighboring countries in one of the world's most vital and important regions; and 3) the ayatollahs who are thirsty for power which can be secured for them if the war continues.

The interests of those three parties meet in preventing any attempt to end the state of "imbalance" the Gulf is experiencing as a result of the war.

Now, will Algeria resume its difficult mission?

Of course everyone hopes it will continue the "impossible mission." Everyone hopes the martyrdom of Ben Yahia and his companions will be the candle that will light the way to other people's happiness and stop the river of blood that has stained both coasts of the Gulf.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DROPS ARTICLE 35 OF PRESS BILL

GF061048 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Kuwait, May 4 -- The controversial article 35 of the new press and publication draft law has been dropped by the National Assembly today, it was reported.

That article, originally issued as an amiri decree in 1976, authorized the government to suspend newspapers and other publications at its discretion. In their session today, the deputies took the article 35 of the press draft law as a separate issue because they felt it should not be treated as part of the bill. "We cannot debate two draft laws at the same time," Deputy Hamud ar-Rumi, chairman of the Educational and Cultural Committee, told the assembly.

The original article was issued back in 1976 and was simply added to the new press draft law.

At the end of the debate, 39 deputies cast their votes against the article while six ministers and one deputy voted for its retention. Only one deputy in the 50 member house abstained from the voting.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-MAJALLAH

PM031351 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 May 82 pp 12-17

['Adnan Sadiq interview with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman in Muscat -- date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Talk about the military facilities given to the United States in the Sultanate of Oman has become a rich topic in the Arab and foreign press and a subject of comment and analysis. What is the truth about this subject?

[Answer] In fact, we must make clear that the question of facilities has been overblown and given different interpretations. Some have even gone as far as saying they are bases in the guise of facilities. This is unthinkable from the outset, and we refuse to discuss it in any way. However, because of the conditions created in the world, and our area in particular, it was necessary to have some kind of understanding between us and our friends, without specifying a particular state. Also, while the United States is on one side of the international scale, it has become necessary for the area that there be a balance because the opposite side has become heavy and the Eastern camp's presence has become large, whether in the sea or the ocean, particular in South Yemen and Ethiopia as well as in Afghanistan in the north, which is only 300 nautical miles from here. As for the U.S. naval presence, Oman has nothing to do with it -- it is in the Indian Ocean and not under the sovereignty of a particular state.

It is in our interest that there be an understanding with the other superpower, because in the case of extreme necessity, God forbid, the area will need the United States. Therefore, there must be arrangements facilitating the rendering of U.S. aid.

The United States is prepared to develop our airfields and ports. It would be of no avail to lose such an opportunity to develop the facilities. As for the use of such facilities for anything, this will be by our request. On this basis, the sultinate has welcomed giving facilities to the United States. That is all there is to it. However, there has been a big hullabaloo. This uproar was expected, because any U.S. aid, whether military or economic, must pass through Congress, where there will be a reaction that will be reported in the media. Should there be an intrinsic power in the area through which we can confront any potential danger ourselves, then the need to seek U.S. help will end.

[Question] Doesn't the sultanate's stand with regard to U.S. military facilities run contrary to the foreign policy agreed upon in the GCC?

[Answer] This question can be answered briefly. Before this council came into being, its six member states had their own individual policies and relations with other countries. Oman's relations with any country existed before the council was established. There are no bases or commitments involved in these relations that jeopardize Oman's sovereignty or the sovereignty of the area, because this is out of the question. What we have arranged with the United States is a understanding as a precaution against certain exigencies. In any case, there are different trends in the GCC, but these are differences in interpretation, not opposition. I believe the time will come when, as a result of experience and interpretations, there will be a unified foreign policy stemming from all trends and it will be possible to reach a middle ground acceptable to all and satisfactory to the desires of the peoples of the area. When I, in Oman, feel my people want a particular course, then I will pursue it. If I notice my people do not desire such a course, then I will avoid it.

[Question] It is being said the facilities given to the United States have indirectly strengthened the Soviet position in Aden, and that the ultimate result will be to involve the area in the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

[Answer] I must reject such talk, because the U.S., or rather the Western, presence in the Indian Ocean and the surrounding area is in order to create some kind of balance with the Soviet presence. It must be said we have nothing to do with the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean. It must also be said there is not only a U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean but a Western presence in general. Even Australia has a presence. The question is: Why? In fact, all this has come about because the Soviet presence in the area has become so substantial that the Europeans cannot ignore it. The Western presence is a result of the Soviet presence, which necessitated a Western presence in order to strike a balance.

[Question] From time to time we hear about efforts to mediate between the Sultanate of Oman and South Yemen. Do you believe some kind of political rapprochement can be achieved between the two countries, and on what basis should this rapprochement be, if at all?

[Answer] Plainly, the matter concerns the principle of interference in the affairs of others. We reject this interference and always say that any relations between Oman and any foreign state must be on the basis of noninterference, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and equality. There is nothing between us and our brothers -- and I say brothers -- the Yemeni people. All problems and disputes are with the PDRY leaders, who are still interfering in other people's affairs and importing and training saboteurs and inculcating in them their ideologies and beliefs. I believe there will be no more disputes between us when they stop doing this.

[Question] What is your answer to South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's recent press statement that Oman is trying to drag the GCC states into a confrontation with South Yemen?

[Answer] The Sultanate of Oman has not sought and will not seek to drag anybody into confrontation with anybody else. Our principles are sound throughout, but at the same time we must be cautious and ready to repel any aggression. Of course, we will not attack anybody. Oman will not drag any sisterly country into aggression or confrontation. If Oman is attacked we expect our brothers to support us. In the event of an attack on a Gulf state, we will help this state. We mean what we say. I believe all their attempts in Aden aim at one particular thing: preventing any military, defense or security understanding among the GCC states. Such understanding is fundamental and important because we cannot preserve security and stability and protect all that God has bestowed upon us without strength. The world today respects only the strong. I thank God the GCC states are well aware of their interests.

[Question] There have been calls by some Gulf officials for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries. What is your view on such calls?

[Answer] We have not received an official invitation in this regard. We have heard talk about the trend to be more open toward the Eastern bloc, but the idea has never been proposed officially, neither at the GCC nor at the GCC Ministerial Council. It has not been put forward, not even as an idea or anything of this sort.

[Question] Do you have any particular views regarding the efforts being made to stop the Iraq-Iran war? What is the truth about the Sultanate of Oman's role in the purchase of military spare parts for Iraq from Egypt?

[Answer] Whenever there is an opportunity, the Sultanate of Oman always loves to contribute to any good efforts. We are in favor of any effort by any Arab, Islamic or nonaligned state to try to resolve a problem between two Muslim neighbors, uphold right and stop bloodshed among Muslims. We are prepared to make any efforts to this end. As for being a go-between in the purchase of weapons for Iraq, we do not hesitate in rendering a service to any Arab state when we are asked to do so.

[Question] There are questions about the ultimate aim of the GCC. Will it lead to the establishment of political unity among the member states or will it lead to a confederation or what?

[Answer] This question has not been brought up yet. The GCC is still in its infancy and feeling its way. It has taken big strides in certain aspects. As for the question of integration, we must not rush things, so that when integration comes it will be on a firm and solid basis and stem from the people's desire. We would like this to happen exactly as it happened with the birth of the GCC -- in response to a need and to the desires of the people of the region. This will come with evolution, and the time will come when the GCC states will decide the best formula for integration and unity desired by the members. It would be premature to discuss details now. Moreover, the GCC has not yet completed 1 year. In any case, we are one people in the area.

[Question] You recently set up a consultative council that advises the government on matters of development plans and the sultanate's foreign relations. Do you intend to develop this political experiment so council members are elected rather than appointed, as is the case now?

[Answer] This is a first step toward people's participation in government. We have begun with what is of interest to the citizen in his daily life. As for taking further steps, this will be done at the appropriate time. I must stress that every step we take must stem from our heritage. We will not import ideas and beliefs from abroad but will seek what is beneficial from those who are ahead of us in this field. We will take what is good and leave what is not good.

SULTAN QABUS PLANS TO VISIT EGYPT 'SHORTLY'

GF041425 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Statement released by sultan's protocol office]

[Text] In response to the invitation extended by Egyptian President Husni Muhammad Mubarak, Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id will pay an official visit to Egypt shortly.

QATAR

PRESS VIEWS KUWAIT, UAE MEDIATION EFFORT

GF061053 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Doha, 6 May (QNA) -- Press reports here today say the intensive Gulf move being carried out by Kuwait and the UAE to clear up differences between Oman and the PDRY has achieved good results which might bring about detente in relations between the two countries in the coming stage.

Quoting reliable Gulf sources, the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB reported the Gulf move has been met with sincerity and understanding by the two countries on the need to end their differences. This, in turn, has facilitated the mediation efforts being carried out by the UAE and Kuwait.

The sources said it is quite possible a reconciliation meeting will be held by the PDRY and Oman in the near future. They nominated Kuwait as a possible venue for the ministerial-level meeting between the two countries.

The sources pointed out that many Arab countries are looking forward to the result of this move due to its significance in enhancing Arab solidarity.

SAUDI ARBIA

LIBYAN DISSIDENT CONDEMNS AL-QADHDHAFI REMARKS

LD061342 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqayrif, official spokesman for the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, expressed regret at Al-Qadhdhafi's recent attack against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, describing it as inconsistent with the teachings of the Islamic religion and international courtesy. He said: We highly appreciate the firm position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in backing the Arab and Muslim causes.

In an interview published by AL-MADINAH today, he adds that it is regrettable such an attack against the kingdom should come from Al-Qadhahfi considering that he is a Libyan citizen speaking on behalf of Libya. We pray to God to enable the Libyan people to save our Arab and Islamic nation from this frivolous voice, and to enable our people to resume relations of cordiality and love with the kingdom and with all Arab brothers.

He added Al-Qadhdhafi is not seeking the interest of the Libyan people as much as to fulfill his demented personal objectives, and therefore he is not serving the interests of the Libyan people or the Arab people, as he pretends to. On the contrary, he is pursuing hostile policies serving the objectives of the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

UAE

PAPERS REJECT U.S. DENUNCIATION OF ISRAEL

GF061015 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0755 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 May (WAM) -- Two local papers today comment on the U.S. statement denouncing what is happening in the occupied Palestinian territories and expressing the U.S. administration's regret and concern with Israel's firing on the demonstrators. The two papers agree this statement was issued to divert attention from the enemy government's decision not to dismantle any settlements and to cover up the U.S. stand on these settlements in the occupied territories.

Under the title "The Popular Revolution and Settlements," AL-ITTIHAD says the U.S. statement, issued 2 months after the escalating and continued popular uprising that has created the most acute problems for the enemy since 1948, expressed U.S. regret and concern The paper continues: "This popular revolution -- in which Washington is sorry Israeli arms are being used against its demonstrators and the people participating in it -- is the same revolution and uprising against which the United States used the veto in the Security Council to block any condemnation of Israel and to prevent the Security Council from using sanctions if it did not stop its illegitimate measures."

The paper points out that the U.S. denunciation was issued hours after the Israeli Knesset's decision not to dismantle any settlements in the occupied Arab territories in any future negotiations, "a decision against which we did not hear any U.S. reaction although it contravenes even the Camp David accords the United States sponsored and still declares to be the basis of its policy in the region."

The paper says the statement "is to cast sand into the eyes" to cover up the U.S. stand on the settlements which President Reagan described as illegitimate after he assumed power.

The paper rejects the U.S. regret because the Israeli fire is coming from U.S.-made guns "like the guns an American citizen used in the Dome of the Rock. We have not forgotten this incident and we will keep it in mind."

Under the title "The U.S. Denunciation and the Arab Stand," AL-WAHDAH says the U.S. denunciation of the repressive Israeli acts against Arab citizens is less strange than absurd "because the ink had even dried on the U.S. veto which abolished international condemnation of Israeli terrorism."

The paper affirms that the U.S. veto bolstered Israeli terrorism against the holy places and the defenseless, resisting people. The Arabs who oppose Arab solidarity and national resistance against the Israeli terrorism are no different from the U.S. delegate using the veto in the Security Council. The paper warns the "Arab veto" is graver than the U.S. veto. The U.S. denunciation of the Israeli repression is like the Arab denunciation [of the resistance].

The paper calls on Arabs outside the occupied Arab territories to deal with the grave Israeli steps and to respond to the resistance of the people in the occupied territories. It adds that the resisting people in the occupied lands understood the grave consequences of the Zionist plot and decided to confront it through more resistance and sacrifices.

The paper says Israel continues to carry out its repressive measures without any fear of Arab and world public opinion. It does not bother with the wave of verbal denunciation that swept the Arab world because it draws its strength from the White House.

The paper calls on Arabs to unite and gather the strength to repel the enemy because he is fighting his last, most devastating and dangerous battles with the Arabs.

PDRY

PDRY-LIBYA-ETHIOPIA MEETINGS BEGIN IN ADEN

EA062108 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1245 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Meetings of the Political Committee of the Aden tripartite treaty among the PDRY, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia began in Aden this morning. The PDRY side was led by Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister; the Libyan side by Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary to the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison in the Libyan Jamahiriyah; and the Ethiopian side by Comrade Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee and foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad opened the inaugural session with a speech welcoming the foreign ministers of the Jamahiriyah and Ethiopia. At the beginning he called on the participants to stand for 1 minute of silence to mourn the death of Mohamed Ben Yahia, Algeria's foreign minister, who died in a plane crash on the Turkish-Iranian border last Monday. He pointed out that his death is a loss not only to the Algerian people and government, but also to all nationalist and progressive states, in view of the fact he was a resolute struggler in defense of the rights of oppressed peoples against tyranny and imperialist and capitalist injustice, and for the rights and sovereignty of our peoples struggling for a better tomorrow.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad then touched on the present session of the tripartite Political Committee. He explained its convening was part of urgent undertakings by the three states to discuss the practical results reached by the various committees formed under the PDRY-Libya-Ethiopia treaty of friendship and cooperation which expressed the will of the peoples of the three states to achieve cohesion and broader cooperation between them in the interest of their progress, development and steadfastness in the face of plots being hatched by the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary and racist circles against the three revolutions.

The brother foreign minister said the results of these efforts reflect an excellent picture of constructive cooperation between states and peoples who chose to continue the struggle for building a better future.

He stressed that the present session of the Political Committee derives great significance from the issues on the agenda. These require us to strive to accomplish them with the same zeal and energy which characterized our work throughout the past period. It also acquires importance from critical developments in our region that require us to examine them and coordinate stands toward them.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad reviewed the reactionary, imperialist and Zionist conspiracies being hatched against the region and in particular against the three states -- the PDRY, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia. At the end of his speech, the brother foreign minister expressed his confidence in the success of the work of this session.

He also stressed that its results will reflect in practice the will of the peoples and governments of the three states to continue the struggle for greater cohesion and continue the struggle against all enemies waiting for opportunities to harm the three revolutions and prevent them from achieving their social and economic progress.

Comrade Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopia's foreign minister, also made a speech on behalf of the Libyan and Ethiopian sides in which he expressed his satisfaction and that of the accompanying Libyan delegation at visiting the PDRY. He stressed that they are in their second homeland. He also expressed their happiness at the friendly reception accorded the two delegations.

He pointed out that the treaty of friendship and cooperation, concluded between the three revolutions in the PDRY, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and socialist Ethiopia in August last year, is considered the fruit of colossal efforts exerted by the leaders of the three friendly states which embodied the joint struggle and linked their peoples. He explained the treaty stood for peace and coordination to adopt joint stands toward the imperialist and colonialist designs and racial discrimination.

Comrade Felleke stressed that the PDRY, Libyan and Ethiopian treaty of friendship and cooperation is in keeping with the principles of nonalignment, the United Nations, the OAU and the Arab League. It is also characterized by complete freedom and unity of destiny. He pointed out that the meeting of the Political Committee comes in timely circumstances, in particular since American imperialism had recently launched aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the PDRY and Ethiopia in coordination with the reactionary forces in the region.

He said the meeting was also to eyaluate the situations in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, Indian Ocean, Arabian Gulf and the Middle East, and also the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon and the provocative Zionist decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. It would also evaluate the situation in southern Africa in order to adopt joint stands toward it. At the end of his speech Comrade Felleke wished the work of the tripartite Political Committee success and fruitful results.

In addition, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Central Committee member and foreign minister, issued a press statement at the end of the first session of the tripartite Political Committee in which he said:

[Begin recording] [sentence indistinct] Also a review took place of the developments of the political situation in the region. The order regulating the work of the committees or of the Supreme Council is also being examined for discussion. Specialized committees were formed at this meeting to come out with positive results reflecting the importance of this meeting. (?Tomorrow) we will continue [word indistinct] meeting. [end recording]

YAR

PDRY, YAR PRESIDENTS, DELEGATIONS MEET IN TA'IZZ

EA062126 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 May 82

[Summary] Presidents 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Ali Abdallah Salih met in Ta'izz this afternoon. At the same time, a consultative meeting was held between members of the two delegations accompanying the two presidents to discuss a number of issues connected with the meeting of the Supreme Yemeni Council for Coordination.

MUBARAK RETURNS FROM SUDAN, COMMENTS ON CONTACTS

NC061912 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo this evening following a visit of several hours to Sudan during which he held talks with President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on a number of Arab and African questions and issues of common concern.

Asked about the reason for his visit to Sudan, President Mubarak said it is within the framework of exchanging views with President Numayri.

Asked his views on Menahem Begin's latest statement on the need to hold the forthcoming autonomy talks in Jerusalem, President Mubarak said this is his personel view. We, however, have our own view which we absolutely will not change. Asked whether the autonomy talks should be held in Geneva or in any other place, Mubarak said: Anywhere.

Asked if what King Husayn has recently announced will help improve relations between Egypt and the Arab countries, President Mubarak said: I leave it to each Arab country to choose freely when to follow us, at the time that suits it, because we have done nothing against any Arab country. We have done what we could to solve the Middle East question. Whether they decide to follow us or not we welcome them.

Asked about reports that the Moroccan foreign minister will visit Cairo, President Mubarak said: I heard about about this from the media. Asked if there are contacts between Egypt and Morocco, President Mubarak replied in the negative.

EC CHAIRMAN TINDEMANS CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT

Meets With Muhyi ad-Din

NC061218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received today Belgian Foreign Minister and EC Council of Ministers Chairman Leo Tindemans.

During the meeting Dr Muhyi ad-Din affirmed Egypt's determination to continue the Palestinian full autonomy talks and to respect the obligations drafted in the Camp David documents and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The prime minister expressed Egypt's eagerness that the EEC continue contacts with the sides involved in the Middle East issue to give momentum to the comprehensive and just peace process and to eliminate the obstacles facing it.

Leo Tindemans affirmed the concern of the EEC with the necessity to implement stability in the Middle East and to exert efforts to build bridges of trust among the sides concerned preparatory to creating the appropriate conditions for implementing the just peace.

The meeting was attended by Egypt's ambassador in Brussels Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil and Belgian Ambassador in Cairo Claude Ruelle. The Belgian foreign minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 2-day visit.

Departs 6 May

NC061311 Cairo MENA in English 1155 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister and current chairman of the EC Ministerial Council, left here today after a one-day [as received] visit to Egypt. Tindemans met with President Husni Mubarak and Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. He also conferred with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the present Mideast situation and bilateral relations.

He was seen off at the airport by Egyptian Ambassador to Belgium Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil and Belgian Ambassador to Egypt Claude Ruelle.

REPORT ON TABAH MEETING TO BE SUBMITTED TO 'ALI

NC061826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Foreign Ministry first under secretary, met today with members of the Egyptian side to the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli talks, which ended in Elat and Tel Aviv yesterday, on resolving the Tabah problem in accordance with the agreement.

During the meeting, the Egyptian delegation presented a comprehensive reivew of what had been discussed, particularly in connection with the contacts that took place there with General Bull-Hansen, commander of the multinational force, on the role which the force is to play in Tabah while the dispute is being resolved in accordance with the agreement.

A report was prepared during the meeting. Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid will submit the report to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

It is known that the talks were held at the level of liaison officers and technical experts in the two countries. The Egyptian side in the talks was led by Rear Adm Muhsin Hamdi. It was agreed to continue holding meetings to reach agreement on resolving the problem.

ABU GHAZALAH SAYS FORCES IN SINAI CAN PROTECT IT

NC061615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has affirmed that the Egyptian forces deployed in the Sinai in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty can protect the Sinai and Egypt's national security. He stressed Egypt will not accept aggression from any direction.

In a press statement he made today following his attendance of the air force's celebration of training day, Abu Ghazalah said the main forces must be deployed in the hinterland and not on the borders, where sufficient forces are required to repulse the first stroke until the main forces are concentrated and moved.

On the role of the armed forces in constructing the Sinai, Abu Ghazalah said that the armed forces have submitted proposals to the higher committee for the construction of the Sinai providing for establishing military cities and farms in the Sinai area, where every officer and soldier will have an apartment to live in with his family so they would feel they belong to the Sinai.

Abu Ghazalah emphasized that our air force and armed forces are for Egypt and the Arab nation, because our strategy will always be based on the fact that we are part of the Arab and Islamic nation and would act to safeguard it.

PRESS DISCUSSES KNESSET OPPOSITION TO BEGIN PLAN

NC050846 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 5 May 82

[Press review]

[Text] In an editorial, AL-AHRAM says: The Israeli Cabinet decision to drop Menahem Begin's plan for a law banning future Israeli governments from dismantling settlements is a good stop toward solving the Palestinian issue through negotiations. The Israeli Cabinet decision not to submit such a bill to the Israeli Knesset shows that Israeli officials are no longer planning for the future with methods that they will be obliged to implement but prefer to adopt flexible methods in the search for peaceful solutions. These solutions require a great deal of diplomacy, which primarily depends on adapting to the requirements of reality, moving in a wide give-and-take circle and on achieving the desire of ordinary citizens to live in a just and secure peace.

Undoubtedly, we welcome this logical decision. However, we must not forget that it needs other supporting decisions that would facilitate the course of negotiations. The decision alone does not offer much. It can even be viewed as a rejection of something that was not expected, which is a method in diplomacy which, superficially seen, may appear as a concession while in fact it consecrates the present situation in which the building of settlements is continued.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM notes that there are positive methods, which Israel must adopt so that its good will becomes more palatable, including, for example, halting the building of more settlements, establishing means of creating understanding and avoiding contention with the leaders of the Palestinian people, lifting the pressure on the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence in preparation for the coming peace.

In an editorial entitled "A Dangerous Policy", AL-JUMHURIYAH says: In his address to the Knesset, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin disclosed that his government will continue to build more settlements in the occupied Arab territories and pledged not to remove any of these settlements in the future. This policy has been, and still is, a stumbling block to any attempt to encourage Palestinians and the other Arab parties to enter into negotiations for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The pledge to keep the settlements in the occupied territories, means the virtual annexation of these territories. No one will accept negotiation under the shadow of the policy of annexation. Moreover, the international community does not recognize the seizure of land that belong to others.

AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses the hope that the Israeli Government will go back on this policy, which seals the door hermitically for expanding the peace talks and opens wide the road to armed struggle for those who might despair of the possibility of restoring their rights by other means.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY, ISRAELI PLANS

NC061035 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM reports on autonomy and Menahem Begin's speech in the Israeli Knesset saying: Menahem Begin's speech in the Israeli Knesset 2 days ago raises several questions. Foremost among these questions is the future of the West Bank and Gaza. It could be inferred from the Israeli prime minister's speech that Israel intends to annex the two areas after establishing Palestinian autonomy by spreading Israeli control over the two areas, while affirming the continuation of autonomy under this control.

The paper adds that all this might be premature, but the ordinary Arab citizen cannot help but conclude from this speech that the Israeli Government wants its stamp on the nature of autonomy by announcing it beforehand, defining its characteristics, and directing it toward a self-styled planned path which is the fact that autonomy should not exceed a defined framework, no matter what the outcome of the negotiations might be, so that it becomes devoid of all elements related to sovereignty, foremost among which is the land that will emphasize the existence of a people who have the right to self-determination. Thus, limited rather than full autonomy will turn the talks into a formality that cannot change the assumption that the two areas are Jewish-Israeli territories -- over which sovereignty can be exercised and thus be considered indivisible parts of Israel.

AL-AHRAM concludes: We do not exaggerate when we say that this method, which puts the cart before the horse and not the other way around [al-ladhi yada'u al-'arabah amama al-hisan wa laysa al-'aks], may lead to resentment from the other sides that hope to participate in future peace talks, because the final outcome is clear from the outset, and participation from this starting point will be useless.

It may, moreover, encourage the radicals not to negotiate since they will be convinced that negotiation is useless. It may also change the attitude of the moderates and may force them to adopt a tough stand and, thus, abort the chances of negotiations beforehand, at a time when the situation needs affirmation and emphasis on the positive elements of understanding and efforts to end hostility and start rapprochement.

AL-AKHBAR EDITORIAL VIEWS ARAB RAPPROCHEMENT

NC061005 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] An AL-AKHBAR editorial comments on Arab rapprochement saying: We could call the coming week the week of Arab rapprochement. Cairo will receive Sultan Qabus of Oman accompanied by eight ministers. It is expected that in addition to this visit unannounced visits will be made as a result of the Arab moves and contacts made in the Gulf area. These contacts are aimed at improving the Arab stand by solving differences and resuming relations between Egypt and the Arab states. The door for the resumption of relations between Egypt and the Arab states is open. There are new opportunities to improve these relations. This has been announced by Dr Usamah al-Baz in his press conference with Arab and foreign reporters. We could infer from Usamah al-Baz's statements that Egypt -- by announcing its commitment to the Camp David agreement and comprehensive peace as a basis for settling the conflicts and struggles for the sake of this goal -- has affirmed its stand on this policy.

The paper adds that in any case present trends show that the Arabs are in a situation of psychological rapprochement in order to agree on unifying their stand. This rapprochement will make them better informed and closer to the road that would enable them to attain their goals. This is the secret of the big Arab move, indications of which can be seen in several Arab capitals. This is also the secret behind the Arab grouping which Cairo will witness next week and which we now see in the Gulf region and the oil states.

We are not talking about the need to resume official and diplomatic relations in the traditional manner. The Arabs are one nation and their soil is one soil. The Arab efforts have always been to get rid of these formal relations and to simplify obstacles inherent in these relations at economic, social and cultural levels, which should be taken care of by the Arab League institutions at all levels. Relations among the Arabs are not official or diplomatic relations -- as some would like to believe and therefore wait for resumption of such relations in this manner and in this form. They are relations of joint action and cooperation to attain the goal. They are relations toward which the loyal Arabs work to understand how they can be implemented and for which voices are being raised in complete fidelity and sincerity.

AL-JIHAD INDICTMENT TO BE ANNOUNCED 8 MAY

NC062333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2320 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports in Friday's edition that on 8 May the attorney general of the Higher State Security Prosecution, counselor Raja' al-'Arabi, will announce the first part of the bill of indictment in the case of the Al-Jihad organization, whose members participated in the assassination of the departed leader Anwar as-Sadat.

The paper says the bill of indictment involves about 299 active leaders and members of the organization who participated in terrorist acts that took place after the assassination of the departed leader. In the forefront of the charges brought against them is attempting to overthrow the government by force.

SOCIALIST LIBERAL LEADER VIEWS MUBARAK MEETING

NC051618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met in Al-'Urubah Palace this morning with members of the Socialist Liberal Party General Secretariat Bureau led by party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad.

After the 3-hour meeting, Murad said President Mubarak has shown interest in bolstering the opposition so it will emerge and play its national role in reconstruction in both domestic and foreign policy. He said President Mubarak has agreed that each party should have a special headquarters in all the republic's governorates and that party newspapers should enjoy what the national newspapers enjoy. The Socialist Liberal Party leader added that President Mubarak concentrated during the meeting on the housing problem and asked that the parties present objective and practical solutions to this crisis. His excellency also requested that each party in Egypt play its role in the economic field and participate in all the debates about Egypt's future.

The Socialist Liberal Party leader said President Mubarak elucidated during the meeting all the undisputed national preoccupations and issues, such as the development plan, economic reform, the housing problem and raising the standard of living. He said the president has asked that all parties present their views frankly on all these issues. He added that his party will review all opinions on these issues and then debate them with the government and the rest of the officials both in the media and in meetings. The party will also hold conferences in the regions to explain the party policy on all national issues at home and abroad.

The Socialist Liberal Party leader said that during the meeting, President Mubarak heard the views of the party General Secretariat members one by one and answered all the questions put to him. Mustafa Kamil Murad added that his party and all parties will participate in the meetings of the "Tomorrow's Egypt" conference committees so the parties will play their role. He concluded his statement by wishing Egypt success during President Husni Mubarak's tenure.

Further Report

NC051805 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] This afternoon, Socialist Liberal Party leader Mustafa Kamil Murad held a press conference attended by representatives of local and international press. Our reporter Al-'Azab at-Tayyib attended the conference and has furnished us with the following report:

[Begin recording] At the conference, Mustafa Kamil Murad declared he welcomes any step in the direction of Arab rapprochement. During his meeting with the members of the Socialist Liberal Party General Secretariat today, President Mubarak affirmed that Egypt welcomes any Arab rapprochement.

On the Palestinian autonomy talks, the Socialist Liberal Party leader elucidated: We support the efforts now being made to implement the second part of the Camp David agreements to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region. On domestic issues, the Socialist Liberal Party leader explained the following: The substitution of one person for another [presumably in the government] is not our objective; rather, we seek new policies that reflect society's needs. Today we put before the president comprehensive views on current problems. The party will join in the development of the Sinai within the framework of the government-people participation in construction, road building, land reclamation and drilling of wells. [end recording]

HAMMADI STATES ARAB POSITION ON JERUSALEM ISSUE

JN060656 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0200 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted the issue of Jerusalem is part of the Palestine question and its solution depends on the solution of the whole Palestine question, regardless of how long this takes. Dr Hammadi's assertion came in a statement yesterday in which he said the important thing is to pool Arab resources for the liberation of occupied Palestine. He pointed out the Arab position on the Palestine question and the occupied city of Jerusalem was made clear during the Baghdad summit and was reaffirmed in subsequent Arab summits. Dr Hammadi arrived in the Moroccan city of Fes yesterday to attend the Jerusalem Committee meetings, which will begin today and will be attended by 14 Arab and Islamic states.

SEMINAR ON NONALIGNMENT ENDS MEETING 6 MAY

JN062042 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] The international intellectual seminar on the principles of nonalignment, which ended its meeting in Baghdad this evening, expressed the hope that the seventh nonaligned summit conference, to be held in Baghdad in September, would effectively deepen the significance of the noble principles of nonalignment and would draw up clear-cut and accurate criteria. At the end of the meeting, the seminar issued a statement calling for an immediate halt to the Iraqi-Iranian war, a resolution of the outstanding issues by peaceful means and nonintervention in domestic affairs. The seminar expressed its understanding of Iraq's positive stands toward the peacemaking efforts by the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization and the United Nations. It expressed its hope that Iran would respond to these peacemaking efforts which are aimed at stopping the fighting which has been raging for more than 20 months.

AT-TAWFIQ RETURNS FROM USSR, NORWAY VISITS

JN061004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May (INA) -- Tahir at-Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, returned here last night with his accompanying delegation following a weeklong visit to the USSR and Norway. In a statement to INA upon arrival, At-Tawfiq said during his visit to the USSR, he signed a protocol on developing and expanding relations between the two friendly countries in all fields according to this year's trade plan. He said the results of the visit were positive and contributed to widening and developing the scope of bilateral relations. At-Tawfiq added that during his visit to Norway, he signed a protocol to develop and widen relations between both countries in the commerical, industrial and technical fields. Minister at-Tawfiq also headed the Iraqi side to the joint Soviet-Iraqi committee meetings and the joint Norwegian-Iraqi committee meetings.

IRANIAN FORCES IN KARUN AREA 'COMPLETELY CRUSHED'

JN051055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) -- Since the day before yesterday, Iraqi forces have been rightening their grip around the Iranian forces in the area west of the Karun River, the area described by Iraqi military sources as a perilous enclave.

The Iraqi military plan was drawn up to neutralize the thrust of the Iranian offensive in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area between Ahvaz and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] rendering it completely inoperative. The Iranian offensive actually constituted military pressure until the signs of the collapse of the Iranian offensive were clear 2 days ago.

The Iranian offensive was launched on three axes: the main one on the (Taheri-Halub) area; the second axis on the Ahvaz area and the third in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. The Iranian forces then attacked the IV Corps region in (Kinanah), west of Shush in an attempt to neutralize the thrust of the Iraqi offensive. The Iraqi forces, however, managed to crush the Iranian attacks one after the other and to beseige the enclave west of the Karun River.

The Iranian troops planned to reach Al-Muhammarah. The Iranians, however, were stubbornly confronted by Iraqi forces completely paralyzing the Iranians. Press reports from the area west of the Karun River indicate Iraqi forces are in full control of the military situation in accordance with an accurate and comprehensive coordination plan. With the liquidation of the Iranian enclave west of the Karun River, the Iranian forces are completely crushed.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS DOWNING OF IRANIAN PLANE 6 MAY

JN060600 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0540 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] A military spokesman stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 0705 this morning during a dogfight between our brave fighter aircraft and collapsing enemy aircraft, an enemy fighter plane was shot down in the region of (Jananah) in the southern operational sector. The plane was seen falling ablaze in enemy territory. All our planes returned safely to their bases.

STRAFING RESULTS IN HEAVY IRANIAN LOSSES

JN060925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0914 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May (INA) -- Since early this morning, Iraqi fighter planes have been carrying out intensive and large-scale air attacks on enemy positions and units in the southern operational sector. A military spokesman for the air force told INA the Iraqi air attacks are still in progress. The spokesman affirmed the air strafing has caused confusion among enemy units and inflicted very heavy losses in lives and equipment.

TWO IRANIAN AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN SOUTHERN SECTOR

JN061121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] (Jananah)/Southern Sector, 6 May (INA) -- The commander of the Hittin forces has declared that since this morning his units have been inflicting very heavy losses on an Iranian offensive in the region of (Jananah) in the southern sector. He also said his ground defenses shot down two Iranian aircraft: a fighter and a helicopter. In a statement to the INA war correspondent southwest of Shush, the commander said the Iranian offensive was composed of large regular forces and Khomeyni guards.

The commander affirmed the Iraqi forces are in complete control of the situation and are dealing heavy blows to the enemy in these battles, which were still in progress at noon today. The offensive will end in miserable failure, he said. The Iraqi forces crushed two Iranian offensives in the (Jananah) area since last Friday. Today's offensive is essentially aimed at reducing the enormous military pressure being brought to bear on the Iranian units in the area west of the Karun River.

CORDON TIGHTENED AROUND IRANIANS WEST OF KARUN

JN061258 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1234 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] West of Karun, 6 May (INA) -- Iraqi forces have succeeded in tightening the cordon around the Iranian forces in the area west of Karun and are now advancing from different directions to crush these forces. This is contained in a dispatch by the INA correspondent accompanying the Iraqi military units. The correpondent says in their sweeping offensive, which they launched at dawn today, the Iraqi forces are inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy in lives and equipment.

The correspondent says he saw scores of Iranian tanks and vehicles burning as a result of heavy Iraqi shelling. The destruction caused to the Iranian forces on the vast cordoned area could be seen with the naked eye in the west, north and south, he said. The correspondent asserts Iranian forces are retreating leaving behind their dead, wounded and damaged armor and vehicles. The offensive launched by Iraqi forces today is a continuation of the one which they began yesterday and which resulted in destroying the Iranian forces' first defense line.

IRANIAN FORCES CONTINUE TO RETREAT WEST OF KARUN

JN061552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1547 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman stated Iranian forces west of Karun continue to retreat under the pressure of our valiant forces. The spokesman added the Salah ad-Din and Usamah forces are continuing their daring advance and are inflicting grave losses on the enemy forces. He said enemy losses are increasing as a result of the Iraqi forces' escalating operations.

The following is the text of the military spokesman's statement: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant units attacked the enemy units east of the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] Ahvaz Road and west of Karun, thus forcing the enemy units to retreat under the pressure of our forces. Fighters of the Salah ad-Din and Usamah forces continued their daring advance inflicting grave losses on the enemy forces which are the victims of the reckless tactics of the suspect and ignorant Tehran rulers. The enemy losses are increasing with the escalation of our forces' operations.

As we mentioned in our previous communiques, the enemy placed itself in a fatal position when it pushed its forces west of Karun into a perilous enclave. The enemy's option under the circumstances is either to continue fighting in the same area which means turning the enclave into a mass grave for the enemy's military machine, which was built in cooperation with its allies and suspect agents, or to retreat and flee.

God is great: "There is no help except from God." [Koranic verse] Long live our great people and our valiant army.

COMMANDER CLAIMS IRANIANS SUFFER MASSIVE LOSSES

JN070717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) -- The commander of the 10th Armored Brigade has said his forces and the rest of our valiant army units are continuing their advance toward the targets set by the Armed Forces General Command. In a statement to an INA military correspondent in a forward position at the front, the commander said his forces are fighting with an escalating thrust, inflicting massive losses in life and various war weapons on the Iranian enemy. He added: We are chasing the enemy from one position to another until it recognizes our full rights to land and waters.

He added all the Iranian enemy's attempts to advance have been failed. He said the fighters of the 10th Armored Brigade and the rest of the units are now in control of the situation and are burning the enemy with their fate.

AIR FORCE BEGINS 'INTENSIVE ATTACK' AT DAWN

JN070820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 May 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) -- The Iraqi Air Force began an intensive attack on the Iranian enemy's positions west of the Karun River at dawn today. A military source in the battlefield told an INA correspondent the Iraqi air raids coincide with the continuous offensive being carried out by the various Iraqi units with the aim of liquidating the beseiged Iranian forces in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area west of the Karun.

He said the heroic pilots, who are in complete control of the battleskies, have inflicted massive losses on the enemy ranks in this area. He added the helicopters are now carrying out a serious of bold and successful attacks on the enemy forces in this area. The source stressed the armed forces are determined to liquidate the Iranian military presence west of the Karun and to teach the enemy an unforgettable lesson. He added the Iranian adventure is doomed to failure no matter how many men or weapons the enemy uses.

NEW IRANIAN OFFENSIVE CONTAINED; LOSSES INFLICTED

JN070840 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] A military spokesman has announced the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. After the deadly blows dealt to the enemy forces by our capable forces throughout last week and after the massive losses inflicted on them, the enemy last night began a desperate offensive using the rest of its exhausted units. During fierce battles last night and this morning, our valiant forces managed to contain the enemy offensive, encircle some of its forces and inflict heavy losses on them.

Our armed forces began their counteroffensive; our forces are now fighting valiantly and capably in all ares of the southern sector. The pilots of our air force, which are the masters of the battleskies, together with the helicopter pilots have been carrying out violent and successful attacks on the enemy units since dawn today, inflicting on them massive losses which weakened their thrust and confused their movement. Our valiant units, which stood the test in their battles last week, are capable, God willing, of foiling this new adventure as they foiled and destroyed all the enemy's previous adventures. There is no help except from God. [Koranic verse]

IRANIAN POW'S ARRIVE IN AL-'AMARAH 7 MAY

JN071006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Al-'Amarah, 7 May (INA) -- The first group of Indian soldiers captured yesterday by Iraqi forces in the (Jananah) area arrived here this morning. An INA war correspondent said most of the group were children whose ages range from 13 to 16 years. He added the POW's told him the Iranian regime used various kinds of pressure to force them to fight in the war. He said that defeat, misery and worry were obvious on the faces on these POW's, who will be transported to Baghdad later.

FORTY IRANIAN TANKS DESTROYED BY AIR FORCE

JN071030 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1020 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. During our fighter planes' successful and bold raids against enemy forces, 40 enemy tanks were completely destroyed. Our fighter planes and helicopters are continuing with great resoluteness and capability to destroy the enemy forces.

AIR ATTACKS CONTINUE IN KARUN RIVER AREA

JN071110 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Southern Sector, 7 May (INA) -- An INA team has reported the Iraqi Air Force has been ceaselessly carrying out v lent attacks on enemy positions and concentrations. In an urgent dispatch from an advanced place in the southern sector at noon today, the team said the battleskies are filled with fighter planes and helicopters. It added the air attacks against enemy positions and concentrations were carried out intensively and with splendid coordination. It said the Iraqi pilots took turns in carrying out their raids, giving the war a continuous momentum. Meanwhile, the Iraqi artillery pounded all the enemy wings, concentrations and positions west of the Karun River. The team said the attacking Iraqi units used huge rocket launchers, in addition to other weapons, to destroy enemy positions and inflict massive losses on enemy tanks. The team cited some field commanders as saying they will continue fighting the enemy until it is defeated for good.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 701

JN051728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) -- A communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command has stated Iraqi forces succeeded today in destroying the enemy's first defense lines in the (Taheri-Halubi) Bridge area. Communique No 701 stated the attacking Iraqi forces forced the Iranian enemy to retreat in a state of confusion. The communique stressed the Iraqi forces continue their victorious attack, which they launched this morning, and are besieging the enemy whose only salvation is to surrender. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With faith in God and in the inevitability of victory, the valiant sons of Ar-Rafidayn continue their fierce fighting against the aggressive enemy forces which began a desperate attack on 30 April 1982. During the past days of the fighting, the enemy was humiliated, defeated and sustained heavy losses in life and equipment, the details of which have been reported in previous communiques.

While our valiant forces settled the battle in their favor in heroic and very successful battles in the Ahvaz, Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and (Jananah) areas, from the very first day of the battle they have been tightening the siege around the remainder of the enemy force in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area where they succeeded in repulsing the enemy's attack. They continue to pressure these forces and to inflict heavy losses.

This morning, our capable forces launched a determined attack against the enemy forces which are besieged in this area, and through courageous and successful operations all day today, succeeded in destroying the enemy's first defense lines, forced the enemy to retreat in a state of confusion and inflicted very heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. At the time of this communique, our forces, armed with faith and determination, continue to attack the enemy, and to besiege some of the enemy's forces whose only choice is either to surrender or be destroyed. God willing, we shall provide you with details on the developments and enemy losses in future communiques.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 May 1982

Communique No 702

JN061655 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1611 GMT 6 May 82

[Communiqe No 702 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 May 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our capable forces continued their daring attack of last night by tightening the grip around the besieged Iranian enemy forces in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area. After waging fiery and successful battles and after destroying the enemy's first line defenses yesterday, our forces continued their firm advance east of the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshamr] -Ahvaz Road and west of Karun, thus tightening their full control of the battlefield. Our forces inflicted grave losses on the enemy, the details of which will be announced in our subsequent communiques.

In today's battles, the eagles of our helicopters made successful raids on enemy forces, inflicting grave losses, the observed part of which is as follows: one vehicular column was destroyed in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area west of the Karun River. Also, 12 tanks; 17 armored personnel carriers; 55 various vehicles, some of which were carrying soldiers and Khomeyni guards and others which were loaded with hardware and fuel; 3 guns, 3 106-mm mounted guns; 2 excavators; 1 tank carrier; 28 troop concentrations and various equipment were destroyed. Our helicopters carried out 96 combat missions yesterday and today. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

Today, our fighter planes carried out successful raids against enemy positions, inflicting grave losses. All our fighter planes returned safely to base. An enemy fighter plane and a helicopter were downed in the (Jananah) area and two helicopters were downed in the Ahvaz area during the battles that raged yesterday and today.

In the (Jananah) region, our forces succeeded in confronting the enemy's abortive attack that was meant to alleviate the pressure imposed on its besieged forces in the (Taheri-Halub) Bridge area. Our forces inflicted grave losses in life and equipment on the enemy, the details of which will be announced in our subsequent communiques.

The sons of the Ar-Rafidayn, who are armed with determination, their oath to God, the nation and the homeland, will continue with valiant fighting until they score complete victory and force the spiteful and aggressive enemy to respect Iraq's sovereignty, to recognize its legitimate rights and to give up its sick dreams, arrogance, aggression and expansion.

TEXT OF KING HUSAYN INTERVIEW WITH AL-AHRAM

NC061245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) -- The following is the text of King Husayn's interview [with AL-AHRAM on 6 May]:

Question: What is your view of present Arab relations?

King Husayn: The picture is painful to the largest possible extent and portends the gravest consequences. These are the results of concerted attempts and efforts by major powers in this part of the world to internationalize the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Middle East is an area with special importance and a distinguished position. The Middle East position is unique and has strategic importance. It has sources of energy and oil which affect the rich states and the Third World states alike.

These days there are strange reunions and we see new alliances such as the alliance of some Arab states with Iran, against Iraq and Israel's support of Iran. There are also foreign powers helping Iran to threaten Iraq. This threat is not directed against Iraq alone but also against Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states and is also at the expense of Arab dignity.

In addition, there is an attempt to internationalize the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict. All these problems create an extremely serious and critical situation that imposes upon us a responsibility and trust we must shoulder. The seriousness is due to the fact that we put into the balance and test all that is dear to us in this great homeland and we also put into the balance all considerations related to our present and future. Therefore, we must close ranks and perform our duty in defending the rights of the coming generations and rise to the challenge.

Question: What is your stance on the current efforts to bring about a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem?

Answer: I have always been one of the advocates of a peaceful solution for the Middle East provided such a solution is not imposed upon us either from a position of force or from a position of weakness. We want a peaceful solution based on justice and acceptance to the coming generations to defend and safeguard it. Such a solution must give an opportunity to this part of the world to achieve the best for its peoples. We have always called for peace -- a just and honorable peace.

On this occasion allow me to record and express my joy along with that of Jordan at the restoration of the Sinai to Egypt. It is a joy in the conscience of all Arabs. Egypt has given the Palestine question and the Arab cause everything at all times and in every field.

Concerning the future, let me say I am pessimistic about the possibility of achieving peace in the present atmosphere and that now prevailing in Israel. There has been a noticeable change in the past years within Israel, or more correctly, there is a school of thought in Israel, the majority of which is adopting the idea of force and expansion at the expense of others and at the expense of the Palestinian people in particular, and their rights and the rights of Muslims and Christians in Arab Jerusalem. Such a school now openly declares that it will not withdraw from the occupied territory on the pretext that this is Israeli territory.

Accordingly, I feel there are changes in several stances regarding Resolution 242.

I was at the side of the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations during the drafting of this resolution and in agreement with the United States on its meaning, concept and content. The U.S. interpretations at the time were adequate since the concept of Resolution 242 is the complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory in return for the acknowledgment of the right for all the parties to live in security and peace. This was the concept of Resolution 242. The withdrawal should be to the international borders of Egypt as well as of Syria, the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Arab Jerusalem and Lebanon, which represent cease-fire lines. The U.S. stance on Jerusalem has been clear. It does not recognize Israeli claims and measures but recognizes the 1947 partition resolution that Jerusalem has a distinguished position. Our view was and still is the internationalization of Jerusalem.

Later, we accepted Resolution 242 and agreed that it be implemented within a month following its approval by the Security Council. We agreed on the ambiguity contained in the resolution in return for U.S. adherence to the interpretation of the resolution in the way we have mentioned. However, now and after the lapse of many years and after Egypt had unexpectedly acted and the late President Anwar as-Sadat spoke in Jerusalem, we believe that in spite of all this we must work and cooperate to avoid division and weakness and not give Israel a chance to achieve its goals at the expense of the Arab states' interests.

The picture now is that we used to speak about a comprehensive solution and regrettably Israel's stances and the pressures exercised have not achieved for us the objectives and results but led to the current situation.

However, we are certainly happy at the restoration of Egyptian territory because it is Egyptian Arab territory returned to Egypt, because Egypt supports Arab rights in the same way we defend these rights, and because the vision is the same and the goal is the same -- peace based on justice to be safeguarded by the coming generations and to be achieved by the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territory. Under this peace the Palestinian people will exercise their natural right to self-determination and their right to establish a state if they so desire, so they will be independent in decision-making and so Arab Jerusalem will be restored to Arab sovereignty because Jerusalem is the symbol of peace for all believers in God and in God alone. I cannot envisage how peace can be achieved without this.

Israel might be militarily strong to a degree for a certain period but the danger will remain and the explosions will occur at any time in a way that will affect and threaten world peace. Peace that is not founded on justice will not last. It is a tragic picture, this suffering of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territory since the 1967 June war.

In the international field, I am convinced the world, including the United States, wants the method of tackling the situation in the Middle East to be reviewed and wants a return to the basis upon which peace can be founded. These bases are contained in Resolution 242 and no progress can be made in the peace process except by this course. Naturally, I urge the United States to define its stance and declare its interpretation of Resolution 242.

What is demanded from the Arabs, what are they demanded to offer? They have offered a great deal and the world must exercise more pressure and Israel must realize that peace cannot be achieved if it depends on force alone as it will thereby undermine the legitimate basis of its establishment, namely the partition resolution that gave the Israelis the right to set up a state and gave the Palestinians this right too.

Question: What is your view of Egypt's stance regarding its aid to Iraq, what is your view on Iraq's reaction and what is the situation in respect to the nonaligned conference to be held in a few months in Baghdad?

Answer: Egypt's stance is a noble, Arab and honorable stand. Our Iraqi brothers can answer this question better than I can. They have responded to the Egyptian stand with gratitude. As to Egypt's role in the nonaligned conference, Egypt is one of the founders of this movement. I do not believe the conference will be a true nonaligned conference unless Egypt takes part and assumes its responsibilities in it. Egypt has already been invited to attend this conference.

Question: What is Egypt's role in the coming phase in light of the Baghdad conference's resolutions on breaking off diplomatic relations and freezing economic relations with Egypt, imposing a complete boycott against it?

Answer: The challenges we are facing must be confronted. We must reorganize ourselves in the Arab world for the future and this is being realized now. In my view, the majority in the Arab world support this trend and it is greatly hoped that matters will return as they were before and Arab unity restored so that Egypt can play its important role in the interest of the Arab nation. This is what I wish and sincerely and honestly work for.

Question: What is Your Majesty's specific role for achieving this goal?

Answer: I believe in the inevitability of Arab rapprochement and we must begin the march to this as of now.

Question: Rapprochement between whom?

Answer: Arab-Arab rapprochement.

Question: How can we ignore the Baghdad conference resolutions?

Answer: We are currently discussing this subject. We are seeking a way to achieve this Arab reunion. We are naturally discussing this subject with all our Arab brothers, and we are continuously working to realize the interest of all.

Question: What is Your Majesty's view on the restoration of the Sinai on the basis that the Israeli withdrawal confirms the principle of the inadmissibility of the occupation of territory by force?

Answer: I personally rejoiced at the return of the Sinai, rather it is the happiness of a lifetime. In similar importance and degree, Egypt insisted on not giving up a grain of sand of its Arab territory, particularly the Palestinian territory. The return of the Sinai is the example to be applied to all Arab territory.

Question: Do you think there is any difference in the policy of the Israeli opposition Labor Party and that of the ruling Likud bloc now?

Answer: I do not see any difference in the long range between the Labor Party and the Likud bloc. The Labor Party was in power when [UN Security Council] Resolution 242 was issued, and it was this party that began the process of annexing Jerusalem. Under the Labor Party government we were unable to implement Resolution 242. When the Likud bloc came to power, Israel continued its policy, but in a more ferocious manner. There might be a difference in the method and details. The return of the land or the recognition of Palestinian rights have not been achieved after so many years. Therefore, I think there is no difference between the positions of the Labor Party and the Likud bloc.

Question: Egypt has refused to consider Jordan as the alternative homeland for the Palestinians, and it has rejected what was termed as the Palestinian people having decided their fate by the establishment of the state of Jordan. What is your opinion on this?

Answer: Egypt's position is natural and logical. The problem is not one of seeking an alternative homeland for the Palestinians: The problem is ending the occupation of the occupied land, which is Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza. Furthermore, the Jerusalem issue is not just a Palestinian problem but an issue of interest to Christians and Muslims and means a great deal to the whole world.

Question: Are we to expect that Your Majesty will pay a visit to Cairo soon?

Answer: I hope circumstances will permit me to hold meetings on all levels. For me, Egypt is a special and distinctive place. This has been my position all my life.

Question: Do you expect an imminent Arab summit?

Answer: I hoped you would not embarrass me with this question. I think there is a group of Arab states that favor this, particularly in view of the urgent circumstances and the dangers threatening us. Furthermore, the situation in principle confirms the confusion in the interpretation of the principles contained in Resolution 242. This situation has become confused over the years since the resolution was issued. If we take a look at the Falklands problem, for example, we find that the whole world is about to become a jungle. This is because we are abandoning principles and not applying what should be applied. The Security Council resolution on the Falklands problem contains two principles. The first is the unacceptability of occupying territory by force. The second is the right to self-determination. These are the same principles contained in Resolution 242 on the Middle East, and contains the same basis. We find these principles have been ignored as far as the Middle East is concerned, while attention is focused on implementing them in the Falklands by force. This is in addition to stirring up conflicts and problems that threaten the whole world.

Question: What is the extent of Jordan's cooperation with the Soviet Union?

Answer: We have concluded an arms deal with the Soviet Union to secure defensive weapons, and this subject has been concluded. Furthermore, Israel has enough weapons to threaten the whole Arab nation. The matter is not one of confronting Israel; but we must fulfill our national role and duty in any part of the Arab world, and we shall fulfill this role without hesitation. We have fulfilled it in the past. For example, I cannot imagine the Soviet Union would send its forces into battle with an Arab state, and I cannot imagine the United States, on its part, would send its forces -- which are called the Rapid Deployment Force -- to confront the Soviets, because this would mean an explosion and a confrontation between the two superpowers. As Arab states, as far as we are concerned, we are in our Arab homeland facing dangers and prospects of greater instability and threats to the Arab identity and to freedom and the Arab future.

We as Arabs are preoccupied and do not support each other and defend our countries against any dangers, especially the dangers resulting from Israeli superiority. We turn to the United States to secure weapons. This is our right and we must try to secure wuch weapons from any side and source if we find the door closed to us. We are trying now to keep away from the two superpowers. We turned in particular to the Western countries, the West European states, with a view to changing and diversifying the source of arms. This does not mean we do not want or do not need weapons from the United States. But we are entitled to ask the United States to supply us with weapons that would enable us to legitimately defend ourselves. If the United States closes the door to us, we shall seek arms from other sources. This is not a matter of bargaining on our part or an attempt to exert pressure, but this is the reality. Weapons in our hands will become Arab weapons -- not Soviet or American.

Question: Does Your Majesty intend to pay visits abroad in the near future, especially to Moscow?

Answer: There is a possibility I will pay a private visit to the Soviet Union within the next 2 months. I will also visit some other European capitals, and perhaps the United States. I have received an invitation to visit Moscow, where I will hold political talks. I will also visit a number of Soviet towns in addition to the working visit. I would like to explain that our foreign relations and our international contacts are based on mutual respect and are dedicated to serving our Arab nation's causes.

Question: Do you welcome a European role and initiative in the Middle East?

Answer: We have encouraged the European states to undertake an initiative and to spell out the bases and principles that are necessary for establishing peace. The European countries have a responsibility and a duty toward the Middle East states. They are affected by the events in the Middle East and they are naturally interested in the stability of our region. On the other hand, despite the slow change, there is still a wall standing between us and the United States regarding our ability to influence it and our failure for years to explain our issue. In my opinion, Europe's unique and principled stand can pierce this wall and explain the picture in full to the American public, as well as to all peoples of the world.

In brief, Europe, the Soviet Union and the overwhelming majority of the world's states agree with us that the bases of peace are contained in [Security Council] Resolution 242, which is based on withdrawal [of Israeli forces] and recongition of the Palestinian people's rights. As for the United States, this was its stand in 1967. We are now striving to formulate and create an international stand supported by all states that would confirm the principles of this resolution. We see no reason why there must be a discrepancy or a difference between the substance and form [of the resolution].

The European alliance has helped and is currently helping to prevent the internationalization of the conflict in the Middle East. This is one of the aims of more than one party and more than one state.

Question: Is the Saudi initiative still on?

Answer: The SAudi initiative is still on the agenda of the Arab summit conference as an Arab initiative and as a set of principles contained in Resolution 242. Moreover, the Baghdad summit conference referred to peace. If circumstances dictate that the Arabs should meet in the future, they must review the Arab stand on all levels, especially the political level. The Saudi initiative is still on and alive and is still on the agenda of the suspended Fes summit conference.

The Arab states have adopted this Arab initiative and have submitted it for further discussion. When you return to Egypt, please convey from Jordan and from me personally a message of love and good wishes to the Egyptian people. I wish stability and strength for Egypt. I also wish that Egypt will always remain the heart of the Arab world and will play its role and shoulder its destiny in serving the common objectives and marching forward toward a better future.

As for Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, I remember my meetings and talks with him. I have an excellent impression of him. I believe the divine will has chosen him to shoulder his responsibility at this stage. President Husni Mubarak has adopted initiatives and measures which only a genuine Arab could adopt. He gives us great hope in the future for Egypt, the Arab world and the common Arab march.

Question: What is your opinion of Israel's view that the solution of the Palestinian problem can wait until the world coexists with it?

Answer: The Arab-Israeli conflict was the door through which all the dangers threatening this part of the world have entered. Israel encourages the dismemberment of the Arab homeland into minorities and encourages the conflicts which lead to the disintegration of the Arab world, thus making it possible for Israel to become the strongest entity in the area. Lebanon is an indication of this. There is in the Arab homeland the problem of Iran. Iran wants to cause strife in the Arab world which will have the most serious consequences to the point of dividing the Islamic world into Sunnites and Shi'ites. This is what it has been trying to do in the Gulf, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Iraq has been the conscience of the Arab nation, and it is the strongest and most capable of confronting the Iranian invasion. Iraq is the strategic depth of the Arab states. This explains the reasons for Israel's support for Iran. There are Arab states which help Iran, and this contravenes the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab defense treaty. An Arab state like Iraq is facing outside aggression, and we must support it and not the state which is launching aggression against it. The war between Iraq and Iran is an Arab problem and an Arab responsibility, and whoever abandons it violates the Arab defense treaty.

Question: Do you think Iran is hostile toward the Arabs?

Answer: As an Islamic state, we wish Iran well. However, as an Islamic state, it has no right to harass us by exporting its revolution to other Islamic states. Islam calls on us to meet at one line. However, Iran is not proceeding along this line. We recognize that Khuzestan is part of Iran, even though it was originally part of the Arab homeland. Iran annexed it in the year 25. It was called Arabistan. Problems have continued since that time. When Britain was about to declare its withdrawal from Bahrain and declare Bahrain's independence, the shah announced that Iran would occupy Bahrain. We were able at that time to prevent a disaster. Iran annexed the three islands of Abu Musa, Tunb al-Kubra and Tunb as-Sughra for their strategic importance and in a manner affecting the security of the Gulf. Iran has rejected naming the Gulf the Arab Gulf, and so we have started calling it the Gulf only. We have reached the point of arguing over the sovereignty of Shatt al-Arab.

Furthermore, Iran began its aggression against Iraq in a clear manner by attacking Iraqi towns and villages and the oil installations, which led to the outbreak of military operations we see today. Iran tried to invade Bahrain. As a result of Iran's policy, and before the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the fleets of the major powers gathered in the Indian Ocean. These are the negative effects of Iran on the Third World. This has affected oil prices and raised insurance premiums. We only wish Iran well, but it has to stay within its limits and on the basis of mutual respect and sovereignty for Iran and Iraq and on the basis of Iran's respect for the sovereignty of its Arab sisters. Otherwise, we have no choice but to confront this danger. We are facing Israel's "pincer" on the one side and Iran on the other. Our identity is being threatened, and the Arab must live in freedom on his land.

Question: Does this mean Your Majesty considers Khomeyni an extension of the shah of Iran and does not consider the revolution, which has restored Iran to its Islamic character that supports the Third World and Arab rights, as an Arab asset?

Answer: During the time of the late shah, Iran had a special view in the Arab area from the standpoint of ambitions and designs. These ambitions and designs were harmful in the past and throughout history and they are harmful today. Nothing has changed.

Question: Israel has always asked why Your Majesty has not agreed to grant the Palestinian people their right to self-determination.

Answer: We and the Palestinians have been one people in the past and are so at present, and in fact especially after the 1948 war. Actually, this unity between the Palestinian people and the Jordanian people was established as a result of popular expression and will. This unity was a real guarantee against danger. Jordan faced this danger until 1967, and it is still facing it under other circumstances.

Since our acceptance of Resolution 242 and until the Rabat summit conference we have always said the lands must be returned and placed under international supervision and not Jordanian supervision. If there are questions about the Palestinians' view and their position on self-determination, the speculation which we raised in the Arab world at the beginning of the seventies on what will happen if the lands -- the West Bank and Gaza -- are returned indicated this will lead to either the declaration of a form of union or the establishment of an independent state. At the Rabat conference a new element was introduced to the Arab position out of a desire by the Arab states to solve the whole Middle East problem, particularly the Palestinian problem, on the basis -- that the Palestinians have a right and are the principal party for the achievement of peace and that the PLO is considered the sole legitimate representative. My position is that there will be no solution without the Palestinians, who should be the main fact of in formulating and defining this solution.

Before the Rabat conference I said if the Arab states regain the West Bank, Jordan will assume its responsibility. We were then seeking to prevent imbalance or the creation of vacuum which could be exploited by the other side. If the West Bank is returned, we say this will be on the basis that this land be placed under international supervision to give the Palestinian people their right to decide their fate. This fate can be achieved through the declaration of unity between the West Bank and Jordan and on the basis of a Palestinian-Jordanian option and on the basis that the Palestinian people will decide the future by their decision and complete will.

JORDAN TIMES HITS U.S. SILENCE ON PALESTINIANS

JN060745 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Why Is America Silent?"]

[Text] Let us hear, now that 17 Palestinian schoolchildren have died in the West Bank and Gaza, from the preachers and the politicians of the American Congress who want to fight communism in the Middle East. Let us hear from the President of the United States himself, let us hear what he has to say about Israeli troops using $2.4 billion in American aid this year to fire live ammunition into Palestinian schoolchildren demonstrating inside their schools for liberty and statehood. Let us hear what the American State Department has to say about yet another elected Palestinian mayor being dismissed by Israel. Let us hear from all the people of America whose money is being used every day to turn the occupied West Bank into a war zone, where the Arabs look into the eye of the enmy and see America standing behind that enemy and giving him money and guns.

Schoolchildren do not die to be forgotten the next day. The Israeli practice of shooting into crowds of young schoolgirls with live ammunition is not one that is easily forgotten by the Arabs. When the time comes for retribution, the Arabs will want to deal both with Israel and with those people who give Israel the unconditional support that it enjoys. The anger and hate now being generated in the Arab world against America for its cheap, aggressive policies in this region one day will be translated into action, into a coherent response, and into an effort to regain the self-respect and the self-assuredness that the Arabs have lost during the past 30 years. We are counting the dead. We shall remember our schoolgirls who fell to Israeli bullets. We shall recall the words of American politicians.

Let us hear from the people of America and what they feel about Israeli bullets killing Palestinian girls in their schools. Why is America silent?

BADRAN RECEIVES PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN COMMITTEE

JN061658 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Amman -- In his office this afternoon Prime Minister Mudar Badran received the Palestinian-Jordanian Joint Committee which concluded its meeting this afternoon in Amman. The meeting dealt with the latest developments in the occuped Arab territories as well as with the committee's efforts and its program to bolster our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied land, to entrench their presence in their land and to confront the Israeli occupation designs which aim to vacate the land from its legitimate owners.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY -- Rome -- Taysir Tuqan has presented his credentials to the Italian president as the newly-appointed Jordanian ambassador to Italy. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 May 82 JN]

BRITAIN TO REDUCE STAFF AT BEIRUT EMBASSY

NC061423 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has stated that the British ambassador to Lebanon today conveyed to him an official memorandum from his government containing its decision to reduce the number of its Beirut embassy staff. Minister Butrus said consular activity will be affected by this measure and the British Embassy will stop issuing entry visas to Lebanese nationals as of tomorrow. Minister Butrus explained that the British ambassador to Lebanon will remain in Beirut. Minister Butrus received the British ambassador for 30 minutes at midday today.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Butrus held contacts with the UN office in Beirut on the authenticity of reports that the UN offices in Lebanon have asked their employees to be on standby to leave. Minister Butrus said this report is untrue and an official denial will be issued by UN officials.

UN Office Denies Report

NC062118 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The UN office in Lebanon denied a report published today that the United Nations has asked its employees in Lebanon to be on standby to leave. A spokesman for the UN office in Beirut has stated that this report is absolutely untrue.

ARAB CHIEFS OF STAFF TUNIS MEETING POSTPONED

NC061808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today received a cable from Lebanon's permanent delegate to the Arab League Ambassador Husayn al-'Abdallah informing him that the meeting of the chiefs of staff of the Arab armies, scheduled to be held in Tunis yesterday, has been postponed indefinitely. The cable says the delegations of Lebanon and Jordan have arrived in Tunis to attend the meeting, while the other Arab delegations have not arrived.

Foreign Minister Butrus said: The question now is whether the authority charged with drawing up a joint Arab strategy for southern Lebanon will meet on 13 May, given that such a meeting was supposed to be preceded by a meeting of the Arab chiefs of staff during which they would draw up a draft military plan.

AL-WAZZAN RECEIVES MARJ 'UYUN DELEGATION 6 MAY

NC061252 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received a delegation of the inhabitants of Marj 'Uyun, who submitted a number of demands pertaining to the area, especially payment of compensations and extension of aid from the council of the south and the higher relief agency.

Haddad Warning on Compensation

NC070902 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 May 82

[Appeal by 'Free Lebanon' Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad to the council on the south -- date not given, read by announcer]

[Text] A committee headed by Engineer Qashqush arrived and assessed the damage caused to Judaydat Marj 'Uyun [in the border strip]. The committee submitted a list of 744 families who sustained losses. This list is still with the council in the south.

Soon after disbursement of compensation to the victims in this township began, we were surprised to see only 474 names; that is, 270 names -- inserted in the original list -- were deleted. One should bear in mind all deleted names are Judaydat Marj 'Uyun residents, who have resided in this township for decades. Some of these residents are landlords and the others are also original residents.

We protest against the injustice done to these heads of families. Meanwhile we ask His Excellency Husayn Kan'an, the chairman of the council on the south, to take prompt action in this righteous cause and to eliminate this injustice with maximum speed. Mr Kan'an can either order that an addendum be issued listing the names deleted from the original list or he can send a committee expeditiously to make a reassessment for those concerned, on the understanding that such a committee will arrive in Judaydat Marj 'Uyun no later than next Monday, 10 May.

Furthermore and also at the same time, we will ban any committee from Free Lebanon to make assessments in other places so long as this matter is not settled. We hope the chairman of the council on the south will understand our position before we find ourselves compelled to take other measures.

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES COUNTERING ISRAELI RAIDS

NC061230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis today met with U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, who will leave for Washington for consultations with his government. President Sarkis later met with Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov.

In answer to journalists' questions the Soviet ambassador said the Soviet Union is working to prevent a repetition of the aggressive Israeli raids against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance and it is implementing this policy through the United Nations and through contacts with Arab and other states, including the United States.

AFP DENIES INTENTION TO END BEIRUT OPERATIONS

NC061815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The AFP general management in Paris has denied Lebanese reports about the trasnfer of the agency's operations in Beirut. The management affirmed that AFP will continue to operate normally in Lebanon.

BRIEFS

NEW NETHERLANDS, JAPANESE ENVOYS -- Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus received the Netherlands ambassador to Lebanon, who came to say farewell on his approaching departure from Lebanon following his transfer to another post in his country. The Lebanese Government today gave its consent to the appointment of new Netherlands Ambassador to Lebanon Baron (Sever van Wors). It also consented to the appointment of new Japanese ambassador in Beirut Mr (Teruhiko Saway). [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 May 82 NC]

HAFIZ AL-ASAD INTERVIEWED BY AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN070750 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] In a lengthy interview with the Paris-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad tackled most current Arab and international issues. He said French-Syrian relations were good from the De Gaulle era until the present administration assumed power. He said these relations began to cool and deteriorate after President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel. He also attributed this deterioration to Zionist influence in French Government circles. He said this influence constitutes a central force in French policy. He denied any Syrian connection with the explosion in the Rue Marbeuf or with any other security affair like that of Ambassador Delamare. He said the French Government is aware of this. If it tries to discover who had an interest in the explosion and other incidents, it will discover that Syria had no interest in them.

On the plan for a French role in Lebanon, President al-Asad said: We do not have any information on such a plan. If such a plan exists we must be informed about it. If this plan is unacceptable to us, we will work against it and it will have no chance of success. If the French administration plays a role, let it submit this plan to us and we will voice our opinion on it.

On the coming presidential election in Lebanon, the Syrian president said: If the deterrent forces withdraw from Beirut there will be no presidential election. He indicated that the presidential election in Lebanon is a Lebanese affair and that Damascus has not nominated, recommended or vetoed any candidate.

President al-Asad said he will visit Moscow soon. He added that what has been written about a decline in Syrian-Soviet relations is not true. He said there is a strong friendship between Damascus and Moscow based on equal dealings.

Regarding the United States, he said: The United States knows what is required of it in the Middle East, and we know what is required of the United States. Its absolute bias toward Israel and its continuous military, economic and political support for Israel conflict with the role it must play in this region as a superpower and a member of the UN Security Council. He added: Let the United States take a stand on our causes similar to that of Moscow and we will consider it our friend.

On the Gulf, he said Syria will oppose any side that commits aggression against the Arab Gulf.

On relations with Egypt, he said: It is illogical for Egypt to be with the Arabs and Israel at the same time. He added that if Egyptian President Husni Mubarak wants to return to the Arab fold, nothing will hamper him. He said his return depends on his will and the will of the Egyptian people.

These are some of the details of the interview to be published by AL-MUSTAQBAL in its new issue.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH LEBANESE OFFICIALS 5 MAY

JN051643 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the Foreign Minister at noon today. It was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement; Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement; Nabih Barri, leader of the Amal movement command; 'Abdllah al-Amin, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon; and members of the Amal movement command.

The participants discussed current Arab affairs, particularly the situation in Lebanon. The meeting will resume later tonight.

IDF DISCOVERS MINES; BREACH OF CEASE-FIRE CLAIMED

TA071114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] An IDF patrol discovered a few antivehicle mines in the Har Dov area this morning. An IDF spokesman reports a terrorist squad entered the area from Lebanese territory and planted the mines. The mines were discovered on a road used each day by the IDF. Also discovered were the tracks of three people who went through two positions of the Norwegian unit in the UNIFIL controlled zone. The IDF spokesman says the IDF takes a grave view of the act which is a clear breach of the cease-fire agreement.

CABINET SURPRISED AT BEGIN STAND ON AUTONOMY VENUE

TA071017 Jerusalem POST in English 7 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] There has been surprise and some consternation in government circles at the suddenness and the vehemence of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's insistence that Jerusalem serve as a venue for the autonomy talks. The premier enunciated his position in two public statements this week, without formally consulting with the Cabinet or with a Cabinet committee. Several policy makers, among them chief autonomy negotiator Interior Minister Yosef Burg, are understood to be uncomfortable with Begin's toughened stand.

Begin has declared that Israel will not attend resumed autonomy talks in Washington or Cairo if its own capital, Jerusalem, is "boycotted" by the negotiators. Egypt has always refused to hold autonomy talks in Jerusalem -- and it reiterated this refusal in public statements this week. U.S. Secretary of State Haig is sending a special envoy, Richard Fairbanks, to Israel and Egypt next week to try to resolve the problem of venue and get the long-deadlocked talks started again. Fairbanks is expected to propose that an initial round be held in Washington, on the level of ministers. But Begin is not willing to send Israeli ministers to Washington unless it is understood and agreed in advance that a subsequent round of the talks will take place in Jerusalem.

Israeli officials concede that the premier's stand is in effect a hardening of Israel's previous position. During three years of spasmodic, desultory talks since the autonomy negotiations began in May 1979, Israel did in practice acquiesce to Egypt's tacit boycott of Jerusalem as a negotiating venue. The talks, when in Israel, were held in Jerzliyya or Tel Aviv. Egypt's reasoning is that the future of Jerusalem is itself an issue in the negotiations -- and therefore Jerusalem cannot serve as the Israeli venue for the talks.

Israel for its part has consistently maintained that Jerusalem is not an issue in the autonomy negotiations, the whole city being part of sovereign Israel and not part of the West Bank. Israeli sources trace the hardening of Begin's position back to the dispute with Egypt at the end of last year over President Husni Mubarak's intended official visit to Israel. That trip was eventually shelved because of the president's refusal to go to Jerusalem and the premier's adamant insistence that he do so.

Israel was deeply hurt by Mubarak's conduct then, coming as it did soon before the final Sinai withdrawal, a time of tension and misgivings among Israelis. Mubarak's action was seen as a hardening of Egypt's position -- in view of the fact that the late President Anwar as-Sadat had visited Jerusalem -- both the western and eastern parts of the city -- in November 1977, at the start of the peace process.

The Egyptians rejected this argument, contending that Sadat's historic visit was a unique event that could not be cited as a precedent. In subsequent visits by As-Sadat, they noted, Jerusalem was studiously avoided, the late president preferring to meet with Begin in provincial towns (Beersheba, Haifa, Ofira). The Egyptians explain their president's reluctance to visit Jerusalem in terms of the Arab world's sensitivity on the whole issue of the holy city. Egyptian diplomats stationed in Israel and visiting Egyptian ministers regularly transact official business in Jerusalem -- except for the autonomy talks.

Begin's toughened stance regarding Jerusalem as the autonomy talks venue has naturally given rise to troubled speculation among diplomats and other observers here. Some wondered openly if Begin is actually aiming for a total breakdown -- or at least a long freeze -- of the autonomy talks. His assertion that Egypt would be "responsible" if that happens has triggered fears that he would claim a "material breach" of the Camp David accord -- and move to annex the West Bank.

But the Egyptians are determined not to be rattled by this inputed threat. "What's the difference?" asked one Egyptian official this week. "As far as Mr Begin is concerned, it's annexation now, or annexation later." This was a reference to Begin's pledge in the Knesset that after five years of autonomy, Israel would "advance its claim and right" to sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria. "His statements are not encouraging for Egypt," the official contended.

In Jerusalem yesterday, officials close to Begin professed themselves well pleased with a remark by the U.S. State Department spokesman that the Camp David accord "does not preclude" a Palestinian state, nor annexation by Israel, after the autonomy period. Some reports from Washington had pointed out that this was the first time the State Department had publicly entertained the possibility of a Palestinian state. But the Begin aides noted that by the same token it was the first time the State Department had entertained the idea of Israeli annexation.

BEGIN ADVISER ON U.S. PALESTINIAN STATE POSITION

TA061942 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The prime minister's office regards the U.S. State Department announcement on the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state after 5 years of autonomy an achievement scored by Israel and its proclaimed position. The prime minister's adviser for communication and foreign press affairs, Uri Porat, has told our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram that ever since the Camp David accords were signed the United States has been confirming that as part of the negotiations that will be held after the 5 years of autonomy Israel will be allowed to demand sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District just as much as the Palestinian inhabitants will be able to demand the establishment of a country of their own. The prime minister's adviser regards these statements as an acceptance of Israel's interpretation of the Camp David accords.

Reservations Expressed

TA061004 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 May 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir and unidentified Washington correspondent]

[Excerpts] Israel has expressed reservations over the U.S. State Department announcement concerning the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli reaction said: Any such proposal is in violation of the Camp David agreement which speaks of the establishment of autonomy for a 5-year transitional period, with the final status of the territories to be determined in negotiations only after that period. Political sources in Jerusalem this morning rejected out of hand the State Department announcement as given in a press briefing yesterday, and said this statement must be examined with concern to see whether it reflects a shift in U.S. policy on the Middle East.

The U.S. administration yesterday stated officially and explicitly that after the 5 years of autonomy there is a possibility of setting up an independent Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, just as there is a possibility of extending Israeli sovereignty to these territories. Although the State Department announcement does not deviate from the framework of the Camp David agreement, its formulation is different from the usual one used until now by the administration regarding the final status of the territories and their future. An explicit reference to the possibility of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the territories is a new element in the formulation of the announcements.

MUBARAK REJECTS AUTONOMY TALKS IN JERUSALEM

TA070602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The Egyptian president has rejected Israel's demand the autonomy talks be held in Jerusalem as well as Cairo and Washington. At the same time, he said he would not oppose holding the talks in a neutral location if the three parties agree to it. President Mubarak said the prime minister merely expressed a personal opinion when he said Israel would not participate in the autonomy talks if they were not held in Jerusalem. Egypt has its own ideas about the talks and has not changed its opinion, Mubarak said. The Egyptian president was speaking yesterday on his return to Cairo from Khartoum.

In Washington, the State Department spokesman said he was confident the differences of opinion preventing the resumption of the autonomy talks would soon be ironed out. The State Department spokesman emphasized he could not say when or where the talks would be resumed, but he hinted the United States expects a settlement of the dispute, which springs from Menahem Begin's demand the talks be held in Jerusalem and from Mubarak's refusal to accept this demand. In the United States' view the issue involves a procedural matter that would be straightened out soon. At the same time, the spokesman declined to confirm a report that the special envoy to the autonomy talks, Richard Fairbanks, is about to leave for the Middle East.

CIRCLES SURPRISED BY GHALI, AL-BAZ STATEMENTS

TA061318 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 May 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Israel has requested of Egypt that its leaders refrain from making public declarations which go against the spirit of peace and which aggravate relations between the two countries.

Political circles in Jerusalem last night expressed surprise at the remarks of Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and of presidential adviser Usamah al-Baz.

Dr Ghali said Egypt's defense pacts with Arab states are binding whereas Al-Baz protested Prime Minister Menahem Begin's announcement rejecting the uprooting of Israeli settlements in any future political negotiations. Al-Baz rejected Israel's demand to hold the autonomy talks in Jerusalem.

Political circles in Jerusalem say Israel expresses surprise at the very fact that the two Egyptian figures find it proper to make public declarations hoping it is thereby possible to solve political problems.

In point of fact, claim the political circles in Jerusalem, the Knesset policy summation is not in violation of the Camp David accords, but rather is based on them.

SHAMIR RECEIVES 'FRIENDLY' MESSAGE FROM 'ALI

TA061716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today received a message from his Egyptian counterpart with a call to launch negotiations over the demarcation of the border near Tabah, in the Elat vicinity, soon. Sources in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem have described Kamal Hasan 'Ali's message as friendly, saying it will be answered in the next few days.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE

TA061515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The president of the European Parliament has arrived in Israel as the head of a delegation of European trade unions. Speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport, he said very few countries in the world have fulfilled agreements as Israel did in evacuating the Sinai and uprooting its settlements there.

BEGIN MAY MEET WITH REAGAN AT UN IN MID-JUNE

TA061134 Jerusalem POST in English 6 May 82 p 1

[Text] Washington -- Well-placed diplomatic sources here confirmed yesterday that Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Ronald Reagan have tentatively agreed to meet in New York City in mid-June, when both men are to attend a UN conference. In addition, the sources said, Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon can be expected to meet with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig when he visits the United States at the end of this month. Sharon is to attend the "Salute to Israel" parade in New York. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor is scheduled to stop over in Washington today to meet with several senators and representatives on his way to Costa Rica.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT NEXT WEEK

TA061305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will visit Israel at the end of next week as the guest of his Israeli counterpart. This was reported by the Foreign Ministry in Rome.

MA'ARIV NOTES CANCELLATION OF U.S. ADMIRAL'S VISIT

TA061058 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 May 82 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Mordekhay Barqay]

[Excerpt] U.S. Navy commander Adm Thomas Hayward has canceled his visit as a guest of the Israeli Navy just 72 hours before the set date. This is the second time his visit has been canceled. The reason given for the cancellation is the situation in the South Atlantic and the Falkland Islands crisis "which necessitate Admiral Hayward's presence at his command quarters." Israeli observers do not exclude the possibility that U.S. political and diplomatic considerations are involved in the cancellation of the visit at this stage. As recalled, on Tuesday the U.S. State Department criticized Israel's use of "lethal" force in the territories.

SHARON: IF POSSIBLE AVOID FIRING ON RIOTERS

TA061954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon today instructed IDF units to take all necessary measures to avoid opening fire on rioters in the territories. Touring the Gaza Strip today, Sharon said he believes quiet will be restored in the territories in the next few days. As the minister was visiting the Jabalyah refugee camp, youths threw stones at him and his party.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ENVOYS ON MOROCCAN PLANS

LD062114 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 6 May (JANA) -- The brother secretary general of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau conferred this evening with heads of fraternal Arab diplomatic missions in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He handed them a note including the text of the statement made by the brother leader of the revolution to JANA, concerning the visit the Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs plans to make to the Egyptian capital and his attempt to restore Moroccan-Egyptian relations.

The brother secretary general stressed what the brother leader's statement said, that is, if this step is carried out, it will mean a retraction from the Baghdad summit's resolutions stipulating the blacklisting of the Egyptian regime. It also is a breach of the Arab League's Charter and will insult the Palestinian people who are being killed and mistreated every day.

He warned any attempt at rapprochement with the Egyptian regime or even the idea of restoring relations with it in the shadow of its present connections with the enemy will, by necessity, be dealing with treachery and the perpetuation of its consequences and also an acknowledgement of the enemy through Egypt; it also will mean bartering Palestine for a fictitious sovereignty over the Sinai.

At the end of the meeting, the brother secretary general asked the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions to convey the text of the leader's statement to their governments as the nature of the situation requires the definition of stances in accordance with respect for the bases of pan-Arab action vis-a-vis the great fateful causes.

MOROCCO

JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN IFRANE

NC061126 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Fes, Morocco, 6 May (AFP) -- The Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee, an Islamic organization seeking the return of Jerusalem to Arab rule, opened its sixth session today in Ifrane, in Morocco's Atlas Mountains, with an examination of means to force an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

The meeting, which is being chaired by King Hassan II of Morocco, was viewed as particularly significant because it began just before the king is to travel to the United States, Israel's main ally. The king is to visit Washington from May 18 to 21.

All 15 participants -- Bangladesh, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization -- have agreed that talks between King Hassan and U.S. President Ronald Reagan should focus on the Israeli crackdown on Arabs in the occupied territories, informed sources said. The sources also said it was possible that the king would discuss his plans for those talks, although no agenda has been made public for the Ifrane meetings, which could last two days.

The meeting began as the Al-Quds Committee was stepping up pressure on the Council of Europe to renounce its plans to hold an annual political commission meeting in Jerusalem, beginning on May 17.

King Hassan has told the chairman and the secretary-general of the council, Jose Maria de Areibza and Frank Karazek, that such a meeting in Jerusalem could have serious consequences for Arab-European relations. The decision was also denounced last month by Bangladesh, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Senegal, during a meeting in Paris.

IRAQI OFFICIAL LEAVES AFTER DELIVERING MESSAGE

LD042046 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] Burhan ad-Din 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, left Morocco this morning for home after delivering a private message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to King Hassan II yesterday.

Before leaving, he made the following statement to our correspondent at Fes Airport:

[Begin recording] The message concerns industrial relations between the two countries, and conditions in the region. My meeting with the king was very successful and positive. [end recording]

TAZI REAFFIRMS STAND ON WESTERN SAHARA

LD051410 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Rabat, 5 May (MAP) -- Mr Abdelhaz Tazi, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs, granted the West German radio "La Voix de l'Allemagne" (the Voice of Germany) an interview where he reaffirmed the stance of Morocco vis a vis the latest developments in the Sahara issue and dwelt on the crisis prevailing within the Organization of African Unity (OAU) following the admission of the so-called "Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic".

Answering a question on the situation within the pan-African organization, Mr Tazi said it was torn apart because of the unilateral decision of the secretary general who violated the decisions of the OAU implementation committee on the Sahara created in Nairobi when the Moroccan sovereign accepted the organization of a referendum in the Sahara.

The Moroccan secretary of state affirmed the fact that Morocco refuses to participate in meetings attended by the so-called "Polisario" within the OAU for procedural and judicial considerations recalling that nineteen countries left in protest the ministerial council of Addis Abba during which the mascarade took place. Those who stayed in the conference hall only stayed to defend legality and the charter of the organization, added Mr Tazi.

Talking about the Tripoli summit, Mr Tazi said it will not take place as long as legality and legitimacy are not restored within the OAU, and recalled the stance of Morocco based on law, the Algerian-Moroccan character of the conflict and the will of Morocco not to resort to the right of pursuit against the mercenaries based on the Algerian territory to avoid a worsening of the situation.

Mr Tazi deplored the continuation of war and bloodshed between the two Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran, and said Morocco was trying to find a solution to this conflict on the basis of the recognition of the Iraqi rights.

Mr Tazi greeted the recovery of the Sinai by Egypt and said the gist of the Middle East conflict remains the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) adding that all Arab countries wished the return of Egypt within Arab ranks.

Mr Tazi also evoked the issue of the resumption of the Fes summit and said Morocco wanted a unified stance vis a vis the Saudi peace plan and the royal initiative to put off the summit was aimed at avoiding further division and securing enough time for the unification of Arab ranks.

The Moroccan secretary of state finally talked about Moroccan-West German relations and said they were examplary and regularly developing in the economic, commercial and cultural fields.

OBSERVERS EXPECT NEW OFFENSIVE IN SAHARA

NC062102 Paris AFP in English 2048 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Rabat, 6 May (AFP) -- New fighting in the disputed Western Sahara was expected here following an inspection of Moroccan troops there by Regional Commander General Ahmed Dlimi.

Observers were intrigued by an unusual and obscure message from General Dlimi to King Hassan released by the Moroccan news agency. It informed the king that "all the operations laid down have been completed to good effect, and the work of organising the terrain has also been undertaken and practically finished."

The message gave no clue as to what operations or work was meant. General Dlimi added, equally mysteriously, "I inspected the units charged with carrying out the mission. All without exception are motivated by unshakeable determination and high morale."

General Dlimi assured the king of the "unbroken loyalty" of the troops and their officers, as well as "their firm determination to defend the territory and the sacred values of the kingdom."

Moroccan political and military circles have been expecting for several days a new offensive by the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for the control of the former Spanish Sahara. The Polisario have kept a low profile since last January, and a new offensive could be directed against Morocco's massive fortified sand wall protecting the inhabited areas of El Ayan and Smara, which it has never broken through. Another target could be the town of Dakhla further to the south.

Moroccan military experts said that the Polisario, allegedly badly bruised in its January operations round Ras el Khanfra, had been rebuilding its forces over the past few months. But a reliable source said that the defensive wall had now been extended from Bou Craa to Boujdour on the Atlantic coast. A new electronic detection system allowed any hostile movements outside the wall to be picked up at a distance of several dozen kilometres, the source said.

POLICE ARREST UNIONISTS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

NC061806 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Rabat, 6 May (AFP) -- Police today burst into a press conference by Morocco's Democratic Labour Confederation (CDT) and arrested two of the left wing union's leaders.

The arrests followed a refusal by the union, which is linked with the opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces Party (USPF), to allow plainclothes police to attend the press conference at a city centre hotel here.

Before the police entered the room, CDT executive member Abdelmajid Bouzoubaa had time to read a statement attacking the "deterioration of the economic and social situation" in Morocco and the government's ban on demonstrations planned by the union for last May 1.

Mr Bouzoubaa also attacked the arrests last June and continued detention of several executive members, including Secretary-General Nubir Amawi. Their examination and the first stage of their trial had been accompanied by "enormous irregularities," he charged. The decision to postpone the resumption of the trial scheduled for May 17 showed the determination of the authorities to bring the CDT to its knees, Mr Bouzoubaa said. But the union still remained determined to continue to fight for a serious dialogue with the government to satisfy the legitimate demands of workers, free all trade unionists in jail and see the respect of democratic rights, including the liberty of trade unions and the press, Mr Bouzoubaa added.

SUDAN

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM 6 MAY

JN061034 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) -- Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived here at 1050 this morning on a 1-day working visit within the framework of continued consultations between the two countries.

Presidents' Airport Statements

JN061550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) -- Presidents Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning gave press statements at Khartoum Airport when President Mubarak arrived.

In his statement, President Mubarak said Egypt welcomes the return of Arab solidarity and President Numayri's call for an Arab summit which would include Egypt. He also asserted Egypt's approval of any steps President Numayri may undertake in this regard. President Mubarak explained that consultations and coordination in the Arab stands are continuing and that Arab solidarity is required to confront the dangers threatening the region. He added that Arab solidarity is essential for the region's security and stability.

In his statement, President Numayri noted his close relations with President Mubarak. He said President Mubarak's visit to Sudan backs and strengthens Arab solidarity and every effort exerted in the Arab arena within the framework of resolving the problems of the Arab world and the fateful cause. President Numayri added: This visit is not the first step toward Arab solidarity because we are always working toward Arab solidarity. He said Egypt has never been against Arab solidarity.

Press Conference After Talks

NC062035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (MENA) -- President Ja'far Numayri began the press conference he and President Mubarak held following their talks today with a statement, saying: It is a great honor to receive my brother and friend President Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which we here in Sudan consider as an indivisible part of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

President Numayri continued: It is not strange brother Husni is with us here at this moment and on this day, which I consider blessed because of this visit. It is not strange Brother Husni is with us following the great success and victory the Egyptian people achieved under his leadership for all the Arabs by returning the Sinai to Arab hands after 16 years of occupation. This is a great victory for all of us in the Arab area and in Africa and for peace in the whole world.

President Numayri continued: I know well that the Egyptian people, led by President Husni Mubarak and before him late As-Sadat, suffered a great deal in the struggle for peace. Many brothers and citizens in the Arab world believe that the peace battle is easy. We can compare it with a military battle, but it is much more difficult than military battles, because it depends on the same principles. However, the weapons in a peace battle are diplomacy. One cannot provide a large number of soldiers [presumably diplomats] and specialists to stage this battle. Thus, lack of these soldiers is the first difficulty that faces the peace battle. Egypt, thank God, has succeeded in the battle of right and peace. It is now in a position that enables it to carry out any task, military or peaceful, on behalf of the Arabs, thanks to experience it has gained since the battles began with the enemies in the Arab area.

It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Brother Husni, who will speak to you and answer some of your questions.

President Husni Mubarak made the following statement: In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, I always feel happy when I set foot on the soil of fraternal Sudan and meet with its people led by dear brother His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, whom I have known since the fifties. This time, I am happier than at any previous visit to my brother President Ja'far Numayri, because it is the first to a brother after the completion of the evacuation from the beloved Sinai. We and the Egyptian people have made many sacrifices in funds and people for the Sinai. The last sacrifice of the peace process was late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. We are now reaping the fruits of this man's courage and daring.

I am happy to meet with His Excellency President Numayri on this occasion to consult with him as we did, are doing and will do in the future, because we are tied to Sudan with strong and unbreakable links. We are used to consulting with each other and to meeting from time to time to exchange views on fateful issues and international questions, particularly issues concerning both countries. I am happy to be in Khartoum today, the first time I have left the Arab Republic of Egypt since the evacuation of the Israeli forces from the Egyptian land.

I greet you, His Excellency President Ja'far Numayri and the fraternal Sudanese people, who stood by us through all the stages of our cause until we reached 25 April. They stood with us as one man, as a strong brother and friend and as a dear brother. They stood with Egypt and with the departed president. They stood with all of us in Egypt, even after the death of President as-Sadat, until we regained our land. President Ja'far Numayri and his people are standing with us and will remain so. We will continue to support each other in all our common issues. Thank you.

Presidents Ja'far Numayri and Husni Mubarak then answered journalists' questions. Replying to a question on Arab solidarity, President Numayri said: Any Arab strategy and any Arab must feel that the road is now paved for Arab solidarity and for speaking with one voice and moving together in one line to achieve the aims. As I have said, what Egypt has done in the battle of peace has resulted in the withdrawal from an estimated two thirds of the occupied Arab territories. This is a great success. Without any effort by me or any other person to call for Arab solidarity, Arab forces and Arab people were supposed to stand together in solidarity. This is something morale and our duty call for without any effort on my part or on the part of any other person.

This is how I view Arab solidarity. Thank God, I now feel there is a big change in the view of many Arab states and leaders with regard to the Arab-Egyptian [as received] moves that have resulted in the evacuation from the Sinai. We hope this will be a strong motive for the Arab people to spur their leaders into following Egypt's example or into benefiting from Egypt's experience. I am sure the brothers in Egypt will not decline to give assistance in this direction to resolve the problems.

President Numayri went on to say: I am well aware, as you all are, that this peace is not capitulation as some are saying. It is peace based on strength. Egypt has raised high the head of the Arab soldier: It has raised high the head of the diplomatic soldier for peace. All of you are aware of the problems in recent weeks and what obstacles were raised before the Egyptian negotiator so he would despair and not expect any benefit from the talks on withdrawal from the Sinai. This is my view on solidarity.

Replying to a question on the Camp David agreements and Arab solidarity, President Husni Mubarak said: Thank you. In response to your question, before the Camp David agreement, we held dialogues with all friends without exception. We gave them our views on the peace process and asked all friends without exception. [sentence as received] I personally went to see them in all Arab and non-Arab countries. When I presented the Egyptian view for the resolving theissue, I used to say: If there is any other view or other proposal, we are prepared to hear it and to discuss it, and should we find anything that would benefit the issue, we will pursue it. However, I did not hear even one proposal and not one proposal that would modify our views or that was sent to the departed President [as-Sadat], would constitute an alternative to our view for solving the Palestinian issue.

The time came when we found it inevitable to push the peace process forward, because in the wake of the October war and the call for convening the Cairo conference and all the views I had presented, the matter reverted, or it was intended that it should revert, to the state of neither peace nor war.

President Husni Mubarak added: but the departed leader embarked on his courageous peace initiative to Israel and assumed its responsibility. After that, we began moving to reap the fruits of peace, but it was a difficult and arduous process until we reached the Camp David talks. I do not like nor do I wish to say that the Camp David talks were the most difficult and arduous talks ever experienced by the negotiator. However, we emerged from Camp David with two frameworks for which there were no alternatives. The alternatives were impossible and could not be implemented. These alternatives were lifeless slogans, and we had had enough slogans. Therefore, we had to broach the practical solution and face Israel with its responsibilities. We then signed the two Camp David frameworks, and thus far we have not found alternatives to them. They were the only foundation on the basis of which the peace agreement was signed.

President Mubarak said: We will discuss the autonomy process to arrive at a declaration of principles. The Camp David accords are an established fact and the only document we have to solve the question. Until now, there is no other document. Any initiative to solve the question must receive Israel's approval. This is our experience in negotiations. The Camp David agreements have become an inescapable established fact. It is the only way for a solution and we have nothing else. Through the Camp David accords, Egypt has regained all its territory in the Sinai. We will begin the second part of the Camp David agreements, that is, a comprehensive solution to the question.

The forthcoming talks, for which we are holding preliminary discussions, are talks pertinent to the principles of establishing a Palestinian autonomy. I see there is opposition, and those who create it have other purposes that I do not want to elaborate on.

Asked about healing the Arab rift and the practical steps to boost economic integration between Egypt and Sudan, President Numayri said: I believe that the reply to the first question partly answers this question, namely, agreement in principle on getting the Arabs together or eliminating the differences among the Arabs. He said that the moves will be made within the framework of Egypt versus the Arabs and the Arabs versus Egypt. Let us start with the Arabs. If one wants to make moves and answers the Arabs regarding Egypt or asks them to get together and agree on any action, it will take years to emerge with one opinion. This is because the Arabs are still dividing other Arabs into reactionaries, moderates and progressives. Each of these groups adheres to its principles and actions. Of course, the reactionaries are those countries which agreed with or found that what Egypt was doing for peace was reasonable. At the head of these countries are Sudan, Somalia and Oman. There are those who are called moderates, of whom some fall under the category of reactionaries. But their reasons for branding them as reactionaries is perhaps not because they supported Egypt, but for other reasons. Then there are the progressive countries, which reject any solution. These raise slogans that they do not understand. They speak, but do nothing. These, of course, are Libya, the PDRY and Syria and were joined by Algeria and the Palestinians. Any moves to get these countries together will take a very long time.

President Numayri continued: For this reason, I said in the first question that Egypt left nothing, but it put all the Arabs before an agreement. What do they want? We waged war and proved to Israel in a great war that the Arab soldier cannot be defeated from a strategic or tactical point of view. They did not believe that the Arab soldier was capable of conducting any war. The October war was clear. As for peace, we can see its results. Thus, Egypt has given us a stepping stone toward any agreement. Anyone who wants to agree and abandon slogans and classifying the Arab countries into various categories can start work immediately toward an agreement that will achieve the sublime aim of a homeland for the Palestinian brothers and return peace to the area.

President Numayri said: Regarding the second question on integration, I believe that a great part of the meeting was on integration. Whenever we get in touch with each other, whether through personal meetings or other means of contact, integration is always there. We believe that during the discussions we agreed on taking a clear practical step toward integration, because we are tired of committees meeting and ending their meetings and raising slogans and coming out with various notions on setting up companies or building government installations. We shall embark on work to achieve integration. We implore God to grant us success, and we want our work to be clear. When I visited Egypt following the death of the departed Anwar as-Sadat, I did not think of any political or any other theory on integration or union. When I said that I was an Egyptian and wanted to cast my vote for the Egyptian president, they said: Go ahead. And the brothers in Egypt welcomed it. Therefore, there is complete conviction that we, the Egyptian people and the Sudanese people together, are a reality and we have moved in this direction. I have talked with my brother Husni Mubarak and he has agreed with me on this. He has also talked to me and I have agreed with him on this -- that practical steps, other than studies, be taken toward integration. The Sudanese transport minister and 12 members [presumably of a Sudanese delegation] were here [as received] for talks with the transport minister there [presumably in Egypt] so that we may work out the conditions. There is the sea, the river, the desert and the weather. So, what should they do? What should they discuss? We want them to join us with each other. We can be joined with each other, and this is very nice; we can make decisions as of now. I am sure that Brother Husni agrees with me on contacting each other, for the result will be better when contacts are basic and historical rather than to have technicians hold meetings.

Integration between Egypt and Sudan requires joint action. Whenever we meet, we shall give momentum to this work and transform it into reality and, as far as the masses in Egypt and Sudan are concerned, the results will be honorable, and we shall continue to give strong support for moving in this direction.

Replying to a question on the Arab situation in the wake of the restoration of the Sinai, President Husni Mubarak said: The restoration of the Sinai to Egypt and the return of any Arab territory to its owners deserve congratulations. Some Arab brothers have congratulated us openly. And I believe that although the great majority of the others have not congratulated us openly, they are congratulating themselves on the return of the Arab territory to its owners. We hope that the rest of the Arab territory will return to its owners.

It was a good gesture on the part of His Majesty King Husayn as well as on the part of His Majesty King Hassan II. However, I have not received anything else other than this that I can announce. All that I can say is that Egypt welcomes its Arab brothers to contact Egypt and resume relations with Egypt at any time they deem suitable to them so that there will be no embarrassment or sensitivity with regard to these states, and I wish them all success under the canopy of our Arabism, God willing.

Presidents Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Husni Mubarak made press statements this morning at Khartoum airport upon the arrival of President Mubarak. In his press statement, President Mubarak emphasized Egypt's welcome of the return of Arab solidarity and expressed Egypt's readiness to agree to any step President Numayri takes in this direction. His excellency pointed out that consultations and coordination of the Arab stands are continuing and that Arab solidarity is required for confronting the dangers threatening the region and for security and stability.

In his press statement, President Numayri pointed to his strong relationship with President Mubarak and emphasized that President Mubarak's visit to the Sudan is regarded as a boost for Arab solidarity and for every effort made in the Arab arena for resolving the problems of the Arab world and the fateful issue. President Numayri said this visit should not be considered the first step with regard to Arab solidarity, because we have been constantly working to achieve Arab solidarity. He said Egypt was never against Arab solidarity.

President Mubarak Departs

JN061444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) -- Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Khartoum at 1400 this afternoon following a brief visit during which he held talks with his brother leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

AFP CITES ANTI-LIBYA PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

NC062052 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 6 May 82

[By Marie-Therese Delboulbes]

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (AFP) -- Today's visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Khartoum for the first time since he took power coincides with a revival of Sudan's propaganda campaign against Libya.

Last week, an exhibition aimed at proving the "crimes" of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi opened here. At the same time, a self-styled National Front for the Salvation of Libya and an Afro-Arab international committee against Al-Qadhdhafi announced that they were preparing a "trial" of the Libyan leader.

At press conferences, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak accused Libya of multiple offences: smuggling in arms and agents, agitating in southern Sudan, and responsibility for last January's student riots here.

In a brochure accompanying the anti-Al-Qadhdhafi exhibition, Tripoli and "Sudanese exiles" are accused of planning to take over a small part of Sudan, such as Darfur, in the west near the Chadian border, proclaim an independent republic and call on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for aid. Photographs of the corpses of women and children and a number of weapons are shown as evidence of the Libyan threat, but most of them date from the rebellion against President Numayri in 1976. The remains of some explosives also recall the attack on the Chadian Embassy here which caused two deaths in June last year and was blamed on Libya.

While relations with Chad have improved at least on the surface since the departure of Libyan troops last November -- the Foreign Ministry announced last week the departure of an ambassador to reopen the Sudanese Embassy in Ndjamena and the meeting this month of a joint commission in Khartoum -- those with Ethiopia, which is now linked in a pact with Libya and South Yemen, are tense.

Foreign Minister Mirghani Mubarak visited Addis Ababa a few days ago with a message for Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, but Ethiopia is not happy about Sudan's tolerance of Eritrean resistance movements on its territory. Sudan, for its part, is worried that weapons might find their way into the hands of opposition elements as a result of internal clashes between Eritrean groups.

Meanwhile, the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, whose spokesman is former head of the Libyan audit office and one-time ambassador to India, Yusuf al-Maghariaf, enjoys all possible support from Sudan. It has said it will soon have a radio station transmitting to Libya.

Mr al-Maghariaf is reticent on the exact nature of the Afro-Arab committee against Al-Qadhdhafi, which is to organise a "trial" of the Libyan leader. A "report on the crimes of Al-Qadhdhafi against Africa" by "an international commission of inquiry" is also due out in July, shortly before the Organisation of African Unity summit in Tripoli which will make Libya automatic OAU chairman.

However one leading Sudanese considers that Libya is not a serious threat to his country but is only serving to distract attention from the real problems as Sudan celebrates this month the 13th anniversary of General Numayri's arrival in power. Sudan, Africa's largest country, has a total area as great as that of the 10 European Common Market nations, but the amount of land under cultivation is equal to that of Belgium and its communications system is hardly greater than that of tiny Luxembourg. Along with its economic troubles -- January's student riots were caused by a rise in the price of sugar, a highly "political" commodity -- the problem of differences between the Arab north and black south has reared its head again. Ten years after the Addid Ababa accords ended the civil war between the two regions the question of changing the administration of the south has been causing disputes for the last few months.

President Numayri wants the changes, but he has ruled out a regional referendum on the subject, saying it "would make things more dangerous for the security of the south."

CYPRIOT ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO NUMAYRI

JN061146 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak yesterday received (Odhyssis Skoukhounindhis), envoy of Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, who delivered a message to President Numayri from the Cypriot President, dealing with bolstering bilateral relations. The Cypriot envoy arrived in Khartoum the day before yesterday.

TUNISIA

IRAQI ENVOY INVITES BOURGUIBA TO BAGHDAD SUMMIT

JN060800 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Hashimi, minister of higher education and scientific research and special envoy of President Saddam Husayn to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, arrived in Tunis from Tripoli last night.

Dr al-Hashimi said he is carrying a written message from President Saddam Husayn to Brother President Habib Bourguiba inviting him to attend the seventh summit conference of nonaligned heads of state and government that will be held in Baghdad in September. The message also deals with bilateral relations.

The president's envoy had previously visited the Libyan capital, where he conveyed a similar message from President Saddam Husayn to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi inviting Libya to participate in the seventh conference of nonaligned heads of state and government. The message was received on behalf of the Libyan leader by Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

KENYA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ENVOYS ON NAMIBIA

EA062212 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouka, today said that Kenya is committed to finding a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem. Speaking to pressmen after a briefing with African high commissioners, ambassadors and envoys of the Western contact group accredited to Kenya, Dr Ouka said SWAPO is ready to pursue peaceful negotiations as alternative to reaching a settlement in Namibia.

He said he had briefed the envoys of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the frontline African states including Nigeria and Kenya which ended in Tanzania yesterday. He said the foreign ministers' meeting supported SWAPO for rejecting the proposals by the Western contact group on Namibia and also welcomed the intensification of the armed struggle by SWAPO. During the conference, Dr Ouka said, SWAPO called for a Geneva-type conference to work out a program for the independence of Namibia instead of waiting to react to proposals for a settlement by the Western contact group.

Meanwhile, Dr Ouka has left for Lagos with a special message from His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi to present to President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria.

MINISTER 'GRATEFUL' FOR SOVIET DEVELOPMENT AID

EA061112 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The minister for envrionment and natural resources, Mr Peter Oloo-Aringo, has said that developing countries could learn a lot from the experiences of developed countries in the say the solve their problems. Mr Oloo-Aringo made this remark when he received the Russian Ambassador to Kenya, Dr Miroshnichenko, in his office yesterday. He said that Kenya was grateful for the assistance the Soviet Union was giving towards various spheres of development. He observed that the policy of nonalignment pursued by Kenya enabled her to benefit from the experiences of many countries.

Replying, the ambassador thanked Mr Oloo-Aringo for his welcome and added that his country was ready to work with Kenya in solving various environmental problems. Among those present were two assistant ministers in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mr Leakey and Mr (Adichareh).

TANZANIA

CCM SIGNS ACCORD WITH MOZAMBIQUE FRELIMO PARTY

EA061110 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] and Frelimo yesterday signed a cooperation agreement for a period of 5 years from 1982. The agreement was signed by the CCM party chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, and the president of Frelimo, Ndugu Samora Machel, on behalf of their parties, which stipulates, among other things, the strengthening of bilateral cooperation, exchange of delegations, training of cadres and mass organizations. [sentence as heard]

The agreement, signed after a week-long state and private visit by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, covers seven major areas, all geared to fostering closer ties between the two parties. Under the bilateral cooperation, CCM and Frelimo will undertake measures aimed at synchronizing their respective national development strategies with a view of building independent national economies on the bilateral complimentary [as heard]. The two parties will direct their two governments and relevant economic institutions in the task of maximizing economic cooperation.

CHAD

MOBUTU MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN NDJAMENA

AB061416 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0935 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 May (AZAP) -- Zaire continues to favor the OAU resolution calling for negotiations among the different warring factions in Chad to begin the peace process.

There will be no unilateral withdrawal of the Zairian contingent. The OAU must decide. This is the most important point in the statement made by Mobubu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, in reply to the questions of Chadian journalists on his arrival in Ndjamena at 1105 on Wednesday on a few-hours visit.

He said Zaire sent troops to Chad under the banner of the OAU to maintain peace at the request of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. It does not intend to interfere in the country's internal affairs. Chadians themselves must resolve their problems. The OAU resolution on the means to achieve peace in Chad is not an ultimatum. It is instead made up of suggestions made by the OAU to help Chadians to commit themselves to entente and harmony by forgetting their deadly rivalries which oppose them, the guide said.

Zaire had similar rivalries after independence and achieved peace with a political solution, which today bestows it with remarkable stability, the head of state stressed. For this reason, he asks Chadians to begin negotiations among the different factions to arrive at a reconciliation of all sons and daughters of the country.

Because the Chadian problem is political, the guide stressed, a military solution will not provide a lasting solution. Zaire will continue to help the Chadian people. There will, therefore, be no unilateral withdrawal of its contingent stationed in the northern part of the country. The OAU must decide its departure, the Zairian head of state affirmed.

On this subject, he pointed out that maintaining the contingent in Chad since 13 November 1981 has cost the Zairian treasury a huge sum of at least 100 million CFA francs a month. This is an enormous sacrifice for the Zairian people who remain attached ot its African duty and the OAU Charter.

The founding chairman of the MPR arrived in Ndjamena at 1100 for a few hours visit, planned since last February.

General Mobutu was welcomed at the airport by Goukouni Queddei, GUNT president, and Col Kamougue Wadal Abdel Kader, vice president, with whom he held discussions for about 4 hours before leaving the Chadian capital for Gdadolite.

GOUKOUNI ON 'OUTSIDE FORCE' IF OAU WITHDRAWS

AB061003 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 6 May 82

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 6 May (AFP) -- President Goukouni Queddei of Chad has restated his intention to call on an "outside force" if the Organization of African Unity (OAU) decides to withdraw its peacekeeping force, due to leave the country by June 30 when its mandate expires.

In an interview at Ndjamena airport yesterday, Mr Goukouni said Chad "would never ask for such a withdrawal." But if it came about, he would call on "the help of an outside force" in order to "put an end to the rebellion of (former Defense Minister) Hissein Habre."

Mr Goukouni, who stated the same intention in December while in Libreville, Gabon, said that it was under pressure from the OAU that his Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) last November asked Libyan troops then in Chad to leave. (The president had inivited the Libyans in to help his government face up to Mr Habre's forces.)

Mr Goukouni, who was speaking after a brief visit to Chad yesterday by President of Zaire Mobuto Sese Seko, also said the government was "on the whole" opposed to the negotiations with Mr Habre, the leader of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN).

But several ministers said yesterday, before Mr Goukouni's statement, that the latest FAN offensive, in northern Chad, would bring a less intransigent attitude from a reshuffled administration, whose formation has been expected for the last week. The taking of Salal, some 500 kms (300 miles) north of the capital, by Mr Habre's forces, reported by reliable sources here yesterday, was the latest of a series of military setbacks for the government forces at the hands of the FAN.

The 6,000 or so troops of the peacekeeping force stationed north and east of Ndjamena are currently, in the view of African military experts here, the "sole rampart" behind which the government forces (?have dug) in to prevent the FAN from advancing on Ndjamena.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SAYS LEGISLATURE'S PERFORMANCE 'POSITIVE'

AB301529 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Exceprts] To the initiator of Zairian democracy; the founder and chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, the performance of the third legislature of the second republic was generally positive. This was contained in his closing address to the last ordinary session of the current legislature. The head of state made some remarks and announced innovations. Henceforth, there will be 310 seats contested at the next legislature instead of the 274 in the present one. This will ensure a greater representation of militants of the MPR.

Magnanimous and sensitive to the problems of his people, President Mobutu ordered the institution of a special survival pension for members of the family of people's commissioners who died while in office. This special pension will henceforth apply to all legislatures.

President Mobutu Sese Seko highly praised the Legislative Council for honoring the confidence which the MPR electoral corps placed in it. However, he deplored the ignoble attitude of some parliamentarians who resorted to subversive acts, sometimes in collusion with foreigners, with the aim of undermining the republic. The head of state expressed his disappointment that a permanent parliamentary committee was not set up to monitor the real use of public funds placed at the disposal of the executive council during this session of the third legislature.

EXILED PARTY SAYS MEMBERS MURDERED IN PRISON

AB031156 Paris AFP in French 1024 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 3 May (AFP) -- The People's Revolution Party [PRP], a Zairian opposition movement in exile in Belgium, affirms in a communique published in Brussels on Monday that two of its members detained in Zairian prisons have been "murdered after being tortured for a long time."

"Detained since September 1979 for their political struggle and dissent against Mobutu's dictatorial regime, Kibwe Tshamalenge, secretary general of the PRP, and Col Salumu Mongelwa, both members of the Central Committee, died in April in Mobutu's prisons and more precisely at Luzumu, under inhuman conditions," states the PRP which is led by Laurent Kaliba. The communique states Kibwe Tshamalenge is "a Congolese revolutionary writer, a Lumumbaist from the start, author of 'Lumumba and the Armed Struggle'." The Central Committee of the PRP "condemns these odious acts of the Mobutu regime which is characterized by political murder of free men and women of our country," the communique adds.

ZAIRE-FRANCE COMMISSION ENDS DELIBERATIONS

AB051656 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The deliberations of the France-Zaire joint commission were held in an atmosphere of great frankness and friendly cordiality. After the deliberations, a final communique was signed. It stressed that the two sides had the opportunity to open new prospects for French-Zairan cooperation, especially in the priority areas of rural development, transport, communications, mining, energy, industry and training. Citizen Yoka Mangono and Jean-Pierre Cot signed three financial agreements, the values of which were not revealed. Three other cooperation agreements were signed in education.

We will go deeper into the deliberations of this joint commission, calling on Atou Mamatelou who covered the deliberations for us.

[Begin recording] [Mamatelou] In fact, it is worth stressing that in his toast at the cocktail party held for participants in the deliberations, Citizen Yoka Mangono, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, expressed satisfaction with the similarity of views between France and Zaire whereby cooperation between two countries -- one from the North and the other from the South [words indistinct] in all fields possible for the training of a man, that is to say, the Zairian by French expatriates.

In his reply, Jean-Pierre Cot observed: The joint commission is not exclusively for cooperation, for cooperation is a joint act to be realized by the two sides, France and Zaire. I now bring you his entire address.

[Cot] The deliberations are finally over. They have ended successfully. In any case, this is the impression of the French side. During the discussions, Citizen State Commissioner, you have undoubtedly found a troublesome and demanding partner but at the same time you knew that you had before you a sure and loyal partner. This is the nature of the relations we want to establish with Zaire. This is the kind of cooperation existing between France and Zaire -- cooperation based on common interests and on the acceptance of the fact that each of our two countries has a long history, a tradition and an ambition and must necessarily come together.

I don't want to say much. The deliberations of the joint commission went on well and our experts worked well. The few difficulties that emerged were resolved or are being resolved and, besides, they can be discussed and settled at the political level. But, Citizen State Commissioner, allow me to add two remarks. The first is that a joint commission is not the alfa and omega of cooperation and that it is not enough to see each other yearly, even if it is very agreeable.

I must say that your welcome and reception has moved the whole French delegation but it ~~is not sufficient~~ to meet once a year if cooperation is to be useful. This goes on from day to day and I would like to express my confidence that the spirit in which our deliberations were held will continue to characterize the acts and components of each one of us everyday in order to encourage and facilitate the cooperation between our two countries. The spirit during these few days must be extended throughout the year until 1983 when I will have the pleasure of returning his generous hospitality and of demonstrating to you that [break in transmission].

The second remark is that the cooperation between France and Zaire is not limited to the deliberations of the joint commission. It is cooperation that goes far beyond that. In the first place, some topics are not the responsibility of the joint commission and must be dealt with elsewhere. I am referring to the solidarity between our two countries regarding finance. I am referring to solidarity in security and beyond that I am also referring to all the relations binding us, and which must be strengthened, but which are being conducted by actors who are not state actors, for which neither you nor I are responsible, at least directly. All these scientists and enterprises and all those Zairian students in Paris -- I once taught some of them -- or more still the French research workers here or the enterprises contributing to the development and wealth of Zaire, all these -- all this nongovernmental cooperation -- are important elements in our relations. It is an element that must be encouraged in its duty and in its security because it is very true that on our part, we have assumed the responsibility of encouraging and organizing, but we are not the whole of the cooperation. Both governments are directly concerned. And there is also political solidarity; there is the role that Zaire must play first of all in Africa because you are a great country in a continent threatened by the storm of the current international situation. Zaire must keep its position, which is an eminent one.

I am sure that President Mobutu, the founding chairman, who has a clear vision of the international situation, also has a great responsibility toward Zaire. Besides, he proved this during the conference of the heads of state of France and of Africa by taking a position which, in the long run, will be considered just as far as the difficult Chadian problem. Today, when the very unity of Africa itself is threatened, we again must play an important unifying role. You have a great country. This country, is immense and its possibilities are considerable. Its people of whom I have seen very little -- but even brief contact is important -- are people of enormous possibilities. It is also a country of enormous difficulties. We all know this and because of all, Citizen State Commissioner, citizens, ladies and gentlemen, in my turn, I would like to raise my glass to the health of President Mobutu, to the health of President Francois Mitterrand, to the friendship between our two countries and also to peace in Africa and the world and to the contribution we would like to make to it individually. [end recording]

Jean-Pierre Cot, French cooperation and development minister, left Kinshasa yesterday evening for Paris after leading the French delegation to the seventh France-Zaire joint commission held in Kinshasa from 3 to 4 May 1982.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ZAMBIA ENDS TALKS

AB301536 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Zaire-Zambia permanent regional joint commission has been meeting at the Karibien Hotel in Lubumbashi. This week marks the apex of relations between Zaire and Zambia because, henceforth, no clouds or misunderstanding will exist between the two countries.

Our special correspondent, who has been following the deliberations of the regional joint commission, reports:

[Begin recording] Having opened last Tuesday at the Karibien Hotel in Lubumbashi, the deliberations of the Zaire-Zambia permanent regional joint commission will end this afternoon. From the deliberations, it appears that the principle of reciprocity initiated by the Zairianside has been accepted by the Zambians. To this end, they have agreed to liberate 55 Zairian prisoners in their country. One important thing to remember in this case is that for the first time in the history of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Zambia, the Zairian ambassador in Lusaka was authorized last Tuesday to visit our compatriots detained in Zambian prisons. It should be noted also that the Zairian side also agreed to free 25 Zambian prisoners in our country. As can be seen, all the directives given by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, President Mobutu Sese Seko, to Governor Mandungu Bula Nyati on this case have been implemented. [end recording]

BENIN

BILL INTRODUCED TO ABOLISH VISAS WITH CUBA

AB062056 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 May 82

[Communique of the National Executive Council after meeting in Cotonou on 5 May under the chairmanship of President Kerekou]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the meeting, the president requested a minute's silence in memory of our Brother Mohamed Ben Yahia, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, who died in a plane crash 4 May at the Iran, Iraq and Turkey border.

During the session, the National Executive Council adopted two draft bills to be introduced before the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly. One is on the agreement to abolish visas for travelers between the People's Republic of Benin and the Republic of Cuba. The second one provides for the creation of an African institute for development and housing.

GAMBIA

JAWARA SAYS ELECTION ENDORSES GOVERNMENT POLICY

AB070740 Paris AFP in English 0411 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Banjul, 7 May (AFP) -- This week's election victories for Gambian President Dawda Jawara and his People's Progressive Party were an endorsement of government policy and a clear disavowal of the failed leftwing coup here last July, Sir Dawda said in a radio broadcast Thursday.

(?The vote came out) clearly in favor of the confederation formed with neighboring Senegal in the new year, and the relevant proposals would not be rapidly implemented, Sir Dawda said.

Sir Dawda (?was reelected) president with 72.4 percent of votes cast; the Progressive Party won 27 seats, a gain of two in the 34-seat parliament.

[Word indistinct] former ruling party members stood successfully as independents after failing to get party endorsement. The president dommented that the party would have to learn from that lesson to ensure that discipline was not broken in the future and that more attention was paid to how candidates were selected.

The opposition National Convention Party's leader, Sherif Mustapha Dibba, in jail pending trial for his alleged involvement in the coup obtained 27.4 percent of votes (?cast for) president in the poll. His party won three seats in the legislative elections, a loss of two.

Sir Dawda stated that voting had been peaceful and without fraud, with none of the results being contested.

After the country's traditional chiefs name five representatives on Friday to sit with the 35 MP's, the president will take the oath of office in parliament, at a date still to be fixed.

GHANA

JALLUD ADDRESSES WORKERS, LEAVES FOR HOME

AB061827 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The Libyan prime minister [as heard], Major Jallud, has declared that Libya and Ghana would spearhead the African revolution. Addressing thousands of workers in the industrial area in Accra today, he said the launching of the people's revolution in Africa is the only solution to the problems of poverty, hunger and backwardness on the continent. He regretted that although Africa has rich natural resources, Western imperialism has been conspiring with saboteurs to retard the progress of the continent.

Major Jallud said that now that Ghana is once again on the revolutionary path, the people should take the opportunity to reassert themselves as the torchbearers of Africa. The success of the Ghanaian revolution would be the success of the African revolution. But to achieve success, the workers must increase production so that hunger and want would be eliminated. After all, the aim of the revolution is to satisfy the material needs of the people. Those who do not want to produce should therefore be regarded as enemies of the revolution.

Major Jallud told the workers that in a socialist state, the factories and the machines belong to the people. For this reason, they should take care of the machines and other equipment and maintain them to increase production. If they fail to give proper attention to them, maintenance costs would rise and the workers themselves would pay for them. He spoke of the need for production committees in the factories to organize workers and consolidate the gains of the revolution. Major Jallud urged the people to grow more food to feed themselves and raw materials for the factories, thereby decreasing imports.

He warned Ghanaians to guard against the infiltration of counterrevolutionaries who may attempt to turn back the clock of progress.

Major Jallud has just left for home.

Agreements on Oil, Other Aid

AB062054 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The Libyan prime minister [as heard], Major Jallud, left for home this evening after a 3-day visit to Ghana. During his stay, he had discussions with the chairman and members of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. He also signed agreements on behalf of his country with Ghana.

Under one of such agreements, Libya is to supply Ghana with 360,000 tons of crude oil, valued at $96.5 million, over a period of 6 months. This quantity represents about 60 percent of the country's normal requirement for 6 months. Payment for the oil is spread over 6 months with 1-year grace.

Speaking at a news conference at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center just before he left, Major Jallud said Libya would supply Ghana with 50 tractors, medicine and other items and also help her in her mining industry. He said his country is ready to help Ghana solve her economic problems. Libya has no selfish interest in Ghana. All that she is to do is to help Ghanaians exploit their rich natural resources for their own advancement. In performing this task, Libya will never betray Ghana because the two countries have identical aims.

Major Jallud described the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, as an honest and (?patriotic) man who is not power hungry. This is seen in his handing over of power to a civilian government in 1979, after the events of 4 June. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings launched the 31 December revolution to once again free Ghanaians from an arbitrary and oppressive government and to give power back to the people. Major Jallud hoped the revolution will be the final solution to the political and socioeconomic problems of Ghana.

On his part, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings observed that by its good gesture, Libya has not only proved its commitment to Ghana, but to humanity as a whole. He said whatever aid Libya has been giving to Ghana, it will consolidate Libya's own revolution so it cannot remain in isolation. But the only genuine thing about any revolution is that it cannot be confined to any boundary.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said so long as there are oppressed people in the world, it would be the duty of Libya to provide the necessary assistance to free them. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings pointed out that if all the aid from Libya is going to be used to exploit Ghanaians further, then it will be the moral responsibility of the people to take the appropriate action.

NIGERIA

CUBAN REQUEST TO AID SUGAR PROJECT REJECTED

AB060825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The Federal Government has turned down a request by Cuba to reenlist as a technical partner in the Gunti sugar project. The decision of the government was conveyed to the Cuban ambassador, Frank Rodriquez, by the minister of industries, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau. Alhaji Ibrahim told the ambassador arrangements to select a new technical partner for the sugar project were almost completed. He however stated that the two countries will explore other areas of cooperation, especially in the training of Nigerians in sugar technology and employment of Cubans in Nigeria's sugar industry. Cuba had earlier withdrawn from the Gunti sugar project.

SENEGAL

INFORMATION MINISTER SAYS CHAD FORCES TO STAY

AB061352 Paris AFP in French 1304 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Dakar, 6 May (AFP) -- Senegalese Information Minister Djibo Ka said Senegal has no intention of withdrawing its 600-man contingent from Chad.

Ka, speaking at a press conference in Dakar, added that his country remains faithful to the recommendation of last February's OAU summit conference on the Chadian situation. However, Senegalese troops will not remain alone in Chad if the other troops withdraw, he said.

On the other hand, Senegal has no intention of resuming diplomatic relations with Israel despite that country's withdrawal from the Sinai which is a victory for African independence, he added.

The minister said Senegal's position will remain unchanged as long as Israel continues its policy of occupation of Arab territories and as long as the Palestinian problem remains unresolved.

ANGOLA

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES LUANDA 6 MAY

AB061712 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer left Luanda this morning after an official visit to Angola. The GDR foreign minister held talks yesterday at the Futuego de Belas with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to whom he delivered President Erich Honecker's wishes for prosperity in guiding the destiny of the Angolan party and nation.

Oskar Fischer also visited the party's national school in the afternoon. There, in a brief address to the students and staff, he stressed the main features of the GDR's domestic and foreign policies in light of the resolutions of the 10th Socialist Unity Party Congress. Speaking on the policy of peace and cooperation based on the principles of the GDR's foreign policy, the GDR diplomat stressed the need to avoid the path of nuclear confrontation the U.S. administration recently has been following.

Also yesterday, the GDR foreign minister attended the ceremony inaugurating Karl Marx Square, formerly known as Vasco da Gama Square. This important gesture of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and the Angolan people, is a tribute to the GDR's most beloved son, Karl Marx.

Calls Visit 'Fruitful'

AB061234 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Comrade Oskar Fischer, has considered his visit to our country fruitful and said issues he discussed with Angolan authorities correspond to the needs of both countries. At a press conference to national journalists, Oskar Fischer said the economic cooperation between Angola and the GDR has a promising future, adding that he was satisfied with the discussions he held with the Angolan minister of planning and external trade, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento and that Comrade do Nascimento's forthcoming visit to the GDR will concretely define cooperation between the two countries. He also held a meeting with his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge, and discussed issues pertaining to bilateral relations as well as the international situation.

DOS SANTOS DISMISSES VICE MINISTER 5 MAY

AB061320 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the republic, yesterday dismissed the vice minister of provincial coordination, Manuel Domingos da Silva Ramos. The head of state also appointed Raoul (Niosso) Fernand deputy vice chancellor of the University of Angola.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR HAVANA

AB070758 Luanda ANGOP in French 2105 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 6 May (ANGOP) -- Rodeth Gil, Angolan secretary of state for social affairs, left Luanda on Wednesday, heading an important delegation on a working visit to the socialist Republic of Cuba.

While in Cuba, the Angolan secretary of state will hold discussions with Cuban authorities on education and with Angolan students on the Isle of Youth to urge them to take courses on childhood. According to the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, this will help the secretary of state for social affairs to overcome, in the near future, the lack of medium and higher-level cadres in this sector.

MOZAMBIQUE

ARMED FORCES DESTROY 'BANDIT BASES' 15 APRIL

EA021350 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Fourteen bandits were killed and various equipment was captured in fighting on 15 April in the (Canto Girene) region of Guro District in Manica Province.

The fighting took place about 2 km from the Zimbabwe border. It ended with an assault on and destruction and occupation of another base belonging to the gangs armed by racist South Africa. The equipment captured from the gangsters included arms, large quantities of grenades, drugs and rainproof clothing.

The Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, retrieved stolen property including oxen, goats and various utensils. Meanwhile, the FPLM is now pursuing the bandits who fled after their base had been destroyed.

INHAMBANE RESIDENTS CONTINUE TO ASK FOR ARMS

EA062104 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 May 82

[Maputo radio correspondent's report from Inhambane -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Two months after the presidential visit to Inhambane, people throughout the province continue to ask for arms. The population wants to work in peace. However, while the bandits, armed and financed by South Africa, continue to pillage, murder the population in cold blood and destroy villages and shops, peace is not possible.

In Mabote, Sunday is training day for the militia. Sunday, as a day of rest, is fully utilized by workers and the population in general to learn how to punish the bandits.

(Armando Machala) explained how he managed to escape from the bandits who had kidnapped him. The bandits numbered about 50 and were armed with a mortar and five cannon. He arrived in the evening at a village where bandits had started to shoot at random and to pillage houses. They then rounded up the livestock to steal it. In the confusion, he was able to escape. (Armando Machalas') story does not end here. Demonstrating a high sense of patriotism, he was able during his escape to pinpoint where the bandits had placed mines. They were removed later by Mozambique Armed Forces sappers. (Armando Machala) today is training for the militia, together with other residents of Mabote. (Armando Machala) said that, after training, he wants to return home armed to face the bandits. (Machala) is not alone in this feeling. The entire population harbors great hatred for the gangsters financed by South Africa. The entire population is crying: We want arms.

MACHEL RECEIVES ZIMBABWE DELEGATION 6 MAY

EA061442 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] President Samora Machel received a Zimbabwean parliamentary delegation led by its speaker, (Didymus Mutasa), in Maputo this morning. Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, was present at the ceremony. The visiting Zimbabwean delegation is due to end its visit today.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ON CONTACT GROUP PROPOSALS

EA062304 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 6 May 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The South-West African People's Organization -- SWAPO -- of Namibia President, Comrade Sam Nujoma, said yesterday that the Western nations were attempting to force his liberation movement, SWAPO, into making further concessions to racist South Africa. Comrade Nujoma accused Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, the United States -- the so-called contact group -- with deliberately trying to create a situation in which election results in Namibia could be manipulated.

The SWAPO president, Comrade Sam Nujoma, was speaking to reporters in Dar es Salaam after the frontline states, Kenya and Nigeria decided to back SWAPO's rejection of the new electoral proposals from the Western (?pact) imperialist countries. The frontline states also supported the call by SWAPO for a new international conference on Namibia.

Comrade Nujoma pointed out that even the UN Resolution 435, which lays down general conditions for a Namibian settlement, was heavily weigned to the side of racist South Africa, which continues to rule Namibia in defiance of the United Nations.

Comrade Nujoma said that SWAPO has been bombarded with lies in the insistence of the Western pact contact group led by a diplomatic missionary, Chester Crocker, the so-called U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, that we should accept the so-called one-man-two-votes. He added that SWAPO will never accept a West proposal which provides for half a Namibian constitutional assembly to be elected on the basis of proportional representation and half on a constituency basis. SWAPO will accept one or the other but not the mixture of the two.

The president said, and I quote: "We want a clear-cut electoral system in a country where a large number of the people are illiterate and have never voted before. Why should we create an unnecessarily complicated system for a population which never voted before?"

SWAPO was ready to talk face-to-face with racist South Africa and the Western powers at a Geneva-type conference. SWAPO has nothing to fear.

Meanwhile, SWAPO has accused the so-called contact group with blocking internal efforts for the independence of Namibia. The SWAPO communique blamed Britain, France, the United States, Canada and West Germany for not pressing racist South Africa sufficiently to accept a decolonization and for [as heard] Namibia. The SWAPO communique also said that the Western contact had not called for racist South African troops to leave Namibia, as has been resolved by the UN Security Council.

SOUTH AFRICA

R. BOTHA ON SWAPO REJECTION OF PEACE PLAN

LD062246 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says the South-West Africa/Namibian settlement problem is extremely thorny and serious at the moment. He was responding in Parliament to reports that SWAPO has rejected the first phase of the Western settlement plan for Namibia.

What was more serious, said Mr Botha, was that SWAPO had apparently not only rejected the first phase of the plan but had also decided that the system of a phased settlement would not achieve satisfactory results: When properly informed of the SWAPO view, the said, South Africa would as usual consult with the parties of South-West Africa/Namibia.

A report from Geneva said the American deputy secretary of state, Dr Chester Crocker, has arrived in Switzerland to meet South African officials for talks on a South-West Africa/Namibian settlement after the Western proposals were rejected by SWAPO and the seven African frontline states. The American State Department said the meeting is scheduled for the 10th and the 11th.

The South African foreign ministers also said that at this stage it was not possible to give more details on the talks last week between the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. He said both men had mentioned issues that were of great importance to southern Africa, and these were being given serious attention.

ZIMBABWE

FOREIGN MINISTER PESSIMISTIC OVER NAMIBIA PLAN

CA061258 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, has expressed pessimism about the outcome of the so-called Western contact group's independence plan for Namibia. Speaking to reporters in Harare today on his return from a meeting yesterday of the foreign ministers of the frontline states in Dar es Salaam, Comrade Mangwende said SWAPO had rejected the Western plan of one man-two votes. SWAPO feels, the minister said, that the plan is not suitable for the situation in Namibia. Comrade Mangwende said what is needed now in Namibia is a package deal which deals with the Namibian issue as a whole and not in phases. He said the phased negotiations of the Western contact group are unsuitable because agreement in an earlier phase can be nullified by disagreements at a later stage.